



NO COMPROMISE

THE SENATE VOTES DOWN FREE COAL AND IRON.

The Clashing Democrats Block Further Legislation.—Possible Chance of the McKinley Bill Remaining Undisturbed.

WASHINGTON.—July 30.—President Cleveland has not changed his mind about the desirability of admitting free of duty such raw materials as coal and iron ore; nor have the Democratic majority of the House which voted to put them on the free list in the original Wilson bill; nor have the Democratic voters of the country who were under the impression when they put a Democratic Congress and administration in power that free raw materials were assured. Notwithstanding this overwhelming Democratic sentiment in favor of free raw materials, coal and iron are not to go on the free list. It is both unnecessary and unprofitable to enter into any explanation at this time as to the why's and wherefore's of this. It is sufficient to say that the fact has been made plain that no bill putting iron and coal on the free list can pass the Senate. Therefore the Democrats of the House are brought face to face with the choice of leaving the McKinley law stand or, of allowing the Senate to have its way about coal and iron, and getting a new tariff law on the statute books, which contains many most excellent features and which is, even in the iron and coal schedules, a big reduction from the duties imposed by the McKinley law.

This is the situation that confronted the Democratic House conferees when they met the Senate conferees today for their first formal meeting in their second effort to reach an agreement on the tariff bill. In addition they were met with the tie vote of the Senate refusing to instruct its conferees to recede from the differential duty of one-eighth of a cent a pound on refined sugar, thus indicating, one might say officially, that any change in the sugar schedule would not be accepted by the Senate.

Notwithstanding all this chairman Wilson and the House conferees are not disposed to give up the fight; therefore a call is being circulated for a caucus of the Democrats of the House, to be held if no agreement is reached on the bill by Tuesday. It is believed that the conferees will endeavor to reach an agreement upon everything except the iron, sugar, and coal schedules of the bill before the caucus is held, and that chairman Wilson will then ask the caucus what shall be done about those schedules. It is, of course, impossible to say what action the caucus will take, but in view of the fact that the Democrats of the House are practically unanimous in the opinion that a tariff bill must be passed at this session of Congress, and that a bill cannot be passed unless those schedules are accepted in accordance with the demands of the Senate, it is believed that the caucus will instruct the conferees to agree, knowing that the responsibility has been placed, by President Cleveland's letter, where it belongs.

There has been much talk here about the probability of President Cleveland vetoing the bill if the House agrees to the Senate iron, coal and sugar schedules, but I do not think it at all probable that he will. In fact, I have excellent reasons for the belief that he has advised chairman Wilson and other prominent Democrats of the House to get all the reduction possible in the Senate bill and then to accept it as the best that can be had. Mind, I do not state it for a fact that President Cleveland has given such advice, but that I have excellent reasons, which cannot be told without violating confidence, for believing that he has. It is also known that prominent Democrats outside of Congress have given Mr. Wilson and the other Democratic conferees similar advice.

The commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the causes of the recent railroad strike met for the first time, today, in the office of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Commissioner of Labor, who is ex-officio chairman of the Commission. No time is to be lost in making the investigation.

The House committee on Labor after an extended examination of the various bills on the subject decided by a unanimous vote in favor of Representative Springer's bill for the creation of a national board of arbitration, which has been favorably reported to the House and will, if the committee can succeed in securing a day for its consideration, almost certainly be passed at the present session. The bill is drawn in accordance with the recommendation contained in President Cleveland's 1887 message to Congress.

The Senate investigating committee is having considerable trouble in locating a witness—Mr. Battershall—who is alleged to be a walking encyclopedia

dia on just the things the committee wishes to find out about the alleged dealing of Senators in stock of the sugar trust.

There is little disposition in either House or Senate to take up any other general legislation of importance, as the belief is general that the business of the session will be rushed to a close as soon as the tariff bill is finally disposed of.

An Innocent Man.

The man who blew out the gas and tied his stocking over the jet to shut off the smell isn't in it in point of ingenuity with an innocent old gentleman, hailing from near Edinboro, who "put up" at the Phoenix hotel in Meadville a few nights ago. The Tribune says the old gentleman had never seen an electric light, and when he was finally ready for bed, and wished to extinguish the one which lighted his room, he was in a dilemma. For the life of him he couldn't figure how the ternal thing worked, until at last a happy thought struck him and the mystery was solved. He had been wondering for some little time why so much extra cord was used in hanging the lamp from the ceiling, but now it was all as plain as day, and carefully unwinding the loose bunch of cord, which had at first seemed to be a useless extravagance, he proceeded to stow the lamp away snugly in a bureau drawer and closed the drawer for the night.

The Charters for June.

There were fifty-four charters issued by the state department during the month of June. Of these thirty-two were manufacturing concerns, twelve building and loan associations, seven railroads two insurance companies and one bank. There were seventy-two foreign corporations granted permission to be business in the state. For the six months ending June 30 the report shows that 296 new corporations were started in business; 212 were manufacturing concerns, forty eight were building and loan associations, nine-teen were railroads, either street or steam, seven were banks and three insurance; the rest were miscellaneous. The business showing is far below the average of last year and the capital invested is but fifty per cent. of that of two years ago. The average stock is about \$7,000 against \$15,000 two years ago.

China and Japan.

These two nations seem to be anxious for a fight. "War has been declared between Japan and China. The Japanese have seized the King of Corea and hold him prisoner. Eleven Chinese steamers are on their way to Corea. Most of the troops aboard them are coolies, armed with bows and arrows.

"Some Chinese steamers which have arrived at Corea have been prevented by the Japanese from landing troops. It is reported that the Japanese artillery sank several of them."

Doings of the Pennsy.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company is always looking after the comfort of its employees. Thursday a patent ice cooler was placed on all engines. They are of a new design and are fastened to the tank; are made of the best material and are lined with sheet iron on the outside. Each engine will now be given a certain allowance of ice before leaving Harrisburg and Altoona. If it runs out before the trip is finished, the cooler will have to be filled at the crew's expense.

In Penury.

Nearly one thousand Coxeyites, deserted by their leaders, are in a state of penury in Washington, and Congress will be asked to pay their fares to their homes, at an estimated cost of \$10,000. The request will be in vain. However pitiable may be their condition, it is plain that Congress cannot permit its sympathies to run away with its judgment. The Government, in fact, cannot afford to set a precedent which would be in effect a bounty upon Communism.

"I know of an old soldier who had chronic diarrhoea of long standing to have been permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Edward Shumpik, a prominent druggist of Minneapolis, Minn. "I have sold the remedy in this city for over seven years and consider it superior to any other medicine now on the market for bowel complaints." 25 and 50 cent bottles of this remedy for sale by Wm. Pealer, of Spring Mills and S. M. Swartz, of Tusseyville.

—Whether you want a suit made of order or one ready-made, you will find Lewins \$3 to \$5 cheaper than elsewhere. Has new spring styles just opened. Largest assortment in Central Penna from which to select.

HE DRANK DEADLY POISON.

Terrible Mistake of the Proprietor of a Shamokin Hotel.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Thursday of last week Mr. James Sullivan entered the National Hotel, at Shamokin and passed into the bar-room. He called for a drink of whiskey, and as Mr. McCaffrey, the proprietor, was behind the bar, he set out a bottle. Sullivan poured a drink and swallowed it, and immediately asked what it was, remarking it had a strange taste. McCaffrey said he supposed it was whiskey, at the same time smelling the bottle. He was horrified to discover it was carbolic acid and turned to see Sullivan fall heavily to the floor. He was immediately carried up stairs to a bed room and a physician summoned. His body became stiff and cold, and he seemed completely paralyzed. There was nothing known in medical science or skill to save the unfortunate man's life, and he expired at four o'clock. Before he died he suffered such intense pain that his screams could be heard two blocks distant.

Mr. Sullivan lived in Shamokin for many years. He taught school in Coal township, and was a highly respected citizen. It has not been his custom to frequent hotels, and he was not a drinking man.

The Coroner's jury has exonerated Thomas McCaffrey, his life-long friend, who made the fatal error.—Saturday News.

Place it only in Proper Hands.

There is a chap going about the city of Harrisburg working a clever swindle. He calls at a residence and represents that he is repairing clothes-wringers. If the housekeeper gives him a job he asks permission to take the wringer to the nearest blacksmith shop. At the shop he gets permission to use the tools and in a few minutes has the wringer in pieces. He selects those parts which are good and carries them off. The housekeeper never sees her wringer again. The swindler steals enough parts to construct wringers which look like new. These he sells and gets full price. Lookout for him. He's fooling around this section now.

The Hot Term.

The heated term—a boiling July—was not confined to Centre county, by any means. Fans, shirt sleeves, cool nooks, were the order of the day, all over the state, in all states, and even among the overworked in Congress, who are sighing "for a lodge in some vast wilderness."

Europe has a heated term too, and it is getting hot between China and Japan.

From our large cities, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, come accounts of many deaths by sunstroke.

In short, it is being made warm for us.

Will be Evicted.

Notices of eviction were served on Monday to all the tenants of houses who have not or will not return to their work at Atlantic No. 1 and Ocean No. 2 mines, at Houtzdale. This eviction will embrace about twenty families and cause them to move out within the limit prescribed in the agreement, viz. ten days.

This will be profligate of serious discontent in the ranks of the miners. Prominent miners' officials vehemently declare that the strike will end this week.

Dots of Important News.

Fire and drought have scorched Kansas and Nebraska. The Japanese have gained a victory over the Chinese, sinking one of China's vessels with 1600 men on board.

Some of Debs' followers want to run him for congress. Better run him out of the country with some of his henchmen.

The French chamber has passed a bill to suppress anarchy.

More Work at Altoona.

The working days of the upper Altoona shops have been increased from three to four days a week. The Juniata shops have been running six days a week ever since the construction of the order of class P engines was begun and they will continue on that time until that order is completed. By that time it is expected that there will be other work to keep them going on full time.

Big Fires.

In Belle Plain, Iowa, on Sunday, sixty buildings were burned. Loss nearly half a million.

The city of Phillips, Wisconsin, was destroyed by fire on Sunday, and 2500 people are homeless. Loss, one and one-half millions.

—Do you want a fine dress shoe at a low figure? Mingle, Bellefonte, has them. Latest styles and shapes.

EARLY MURDERS.

HISTORY OF MURDERS IN EARLIER TIMES.

Homicides Committed in Centre County.—Six Cases Committed up to 1870.—The First.

It may be of interest to the REPORTER readers to learn the earlier cases of homicides in our county. From the History of Centre County we compile them up to 1870, in their order as follows:

The first capital case tried in the county was that of a negro named Daniel Byers. On the evening of the 15th of October, 1802, a mulatto named James Barrows, in the employ of John Dunlop, was shot dead upon his horse, as he was driving his team between Bellefonte and the Valentine Works. Of this murder Byers was tried and convicted, and the jury, in accordance with the law at that time, returned with their verdict a valuation of him, "valued him at two hundred and fourteen dollars."

Byers was executed on the 13th of December, 1802, by James Duncan, Esq., then high sheriff. A large crowd, consisting of forgers and other original characters, had assembled to witness the execution, and a company of horsemen, under the command of Capt. James Potter, was drawn up near the scaffold. With the first swing the rope broke, and Negro Dan fell to the ground unhurt. With that the crowd shouted, "Dan is free!" and headed by Archy McSworts and McCamant, they made a move to rescue him. Sheriff Duncan, who always carried a lead-loaded riding-whip drew it promptly, and struck McSworts a blow that might have felled an ox. McSworts scratched his head, and said, "Mr. Duncan, as you are a small man, you may pass on." With that Capt. Potter's company made a charge, and William Irvin, of the troop, leveled McCamant with a blow of his sword, cutting his cap-rim through. Meanwhile, William Petriken stepped up to Dan, and patted him on the shoulder, saying, "Dan, you have always been a good boy, go up now and be hung like a man," which he did.

James Monks, a native of Potter township, Centre county, was tried and convicted at the November term of court, 1818, for the murder of Reuben Guild. The murder, which, from the prisoner's confession, appears to have been entirely unprovoked, took place on the evening of Sunday, Nov. 16, 1817. It appears from the confession of the prisoner, written in jail while awaiting execution, that he was returning to his home on Marsh Creek, Howard township, from Clearfield county, and met Guild, who was mounting on a horse, in a lonely part of the road. Having passed the time of day and proceeded a short distance, an uncontrollable desire came upon Monks, who was armed with a gun, to shoot Guild. Apparently powerless to resist the impulse, he raised his gun and shot him through the body. The victim uttered a shriek and fell from his horse, and as Monks approached him said, "My friend you have killed me." Monks, fearing that his shot had proved ineffectual, struck his victim two blows on the head with his tomahawk, which silenced him forever.

After finding a suitable place he hid the body, first stripping it of everything of value, even to the shoes, which he vainly endeavored to get on his feet, but found them too small. After disposing of all traces of the deed, as he supposed, he mounted the murdered man's horse and pursued his journey. It transpired, however, that in his hurried preparations to get away, and being considerably under the influence of liquor, he dropped his song-book on the spot, which latter circumstance eventually led to his arrest on suspicion.

On examining his spoils the next morning he found written upon the fly-leaf of his victim's pocket-book the following: "Reuben Guild's pocket-book. This pocket-book is my property now, but I know I won't own it long." The result of his night's work netted him a watch and a few dollars in money.

Monks was hung on Saturday, Jan. 23, 1819, by John Mitchell, Esq., then high sheriff. William Armor, a fier of the war of 1812, played the "Dead March" under the gallows. An absurd rumor was started shortly after Monks' execution that he had been seen alive afterward, and he became a children "spook" for some years. The county paper of the day had several articles, one favoring the apparition and arguing the possibility of his resurrection, and others "dulling down the ghost."

Samuel Wilson, of Potter, the last surviving juror, died Sept. 18, 1880, aged ninety years.

Joseph's son of Reuben Guild, died some eight years ago at Powsheik,

Iowa. It was his watch his father wore when murdered, and he was a witness in court to identify it.

December 24th, Valentine Ertle, an aged man, was committed to jail of Centre county for the murder of his own son. Both were under the influence of liquor and the father grappled the son by the throat and choked him until he fell and, it is believed, instantly expired. He was tried at April term, 1832, on an indictment for murder; McManus, deputy attorney general, conducting the prosecution; the defense being conducted by Messrs. Blanchard and Potter. The jury found him guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and the court sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary; but in consideration of his advanced age the court recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Governor. In passing sentence Judge Burnside remarked that in every case which had been tried in the Court of Quarter Sessions the present term within his judicial district, the testimony showed that intemperance had prompted to the commission of the offense; that the case of the prisoner was a practical lesson to every man in the community.

March 23rd, Henry Irvin killed his father, Matthew Irvin, near Pennsylvania Furnace, in Ferguson township. They were both laborers at the furnace, and the son had mania-a-potu at the time and conceived that his father was the devil plotting his destruction. He left the mine-bank where he was at work and proceeded to his own house, where his father was in bed, and with an axe inflicted thirteen wounds upon the old man's head and nearly severed one of his arms. His father lingered from two o'clock in the afternoon until seven, when death relieved him. They had been on the best terms before the deed. Henry Irvin's trial took place on the 28th of April, and he was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

August 18th, Sunday, Augustus H. Poorman was killed by Edward Lipton and William Hays at the residence of Elias Horner, on Nittany Mountain, six miles south of Bellefonte. The parties had been at a camp-meeting and were drunk, and on their way home met at that place, where a fight occurred, which resulted in the death of Poorman. They were tried at November term, Hale and McAllister for defendants, Macmanus, Wallace, and Keish for Commonwealth. Hays was acquitted, and Lipton convicted of manslaughter.

Eugene F. Johnston, who had killed Lewis Ennis at Philipsburg on the 13th of July, was tried at August term for murder before Judges Mayer, Allison, and Hosterman. H. Y. Stitzer, Adam Hoy, and Judge Samuel Linn for the commonwealth; Messrs. Orris, H. B. Swope, W. A. Wallace, and Mr. Cottrell, of New York, for the defense. He was convicted, and sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

Later cases, since 1870, are still fresh in the memories of our readers, hence we need not print a history of them in this connection.

Japan Scores Again.

A naval battle was fought Tuesday between the Chinese and Japanese fleets. The Japanese sank the Chinese battleship Chen-Yuen and two large cruisers, supposed to be the vessels built for China by the Armstrongs were captured or destroyed by the Japanese.

The Chinese fleet engaged carried nearly a thousand men, and a large number of them are reported to have been killed or drowned. Later dispatches say that few if any of the Chinese engaged in the battle escaped. Two German officers in command of the Chen-Yuen are reported to have met death with the crew of that vessel.

Bills for Strike Damages.

Big bills for strike damages are being handed in for Chicago to pay. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis aggregates \$449,691. The largest item is \$401,691 for 729 freight cars destroyed and forty-two damaged. Eighteen thousand dollars is charged for lading seventy-four cars. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago has presented a bill of \$21,347. The largest item is for fourteen freight cars destroyed and fifty-eight damaged, \$14,497.

Sad Accident.

On Monday Mr. Reuben Crust, of Fillmore, was cutting oats with the self-blinder and his young son was riding one of the lead horses. From some cause unexplainable the horses became frightened and ran away, throwing the boy off and running over him with the ponderous implement. One limb was broken, his left hand cut off and a good portion of all the flesh torn from his arm besides other bruises.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions upon the death of Samuel J. Herring, were passed by the Penns Creek Lutheran congregation and the joint council of the Aaronsburg Lutheran charge, and ordered to be printed in the different papers.

BY HIS CONGREGATION.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved brother and co-laborer in Christ, Samuel J. Herring. He was a consistent member of the Penns Creek Lutheran congregation for many years and by his strict integrity and faithful devotion to God's cause and by his wise counsel in the hours of darkness and distress had endeared himself in the hearts of the members of our congregation, and by his honest and firm adherence to right in public as well as in private had won the confidence and esteem of his brethren and fellowmen. By his death a deep gloom has been cast over our congregation and the surrounding community. Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we, the members of the Penns Creek congregation, bow with humble submission to the will of the most High, we do not the less mourn the loss we have sustained and which we so keenly feel. His undoubted honesty of purpose always entitled him to positions of honor and trust in life. We feel that a strong pillar has been removed from our church.

Resolved, That we respectfully extend to his bereaved family and friends the assurance of our warm sympathy and condolence, bidding them to bear their sorrow in humble submission to the will of Him who alone can give true consolation in the hours of distress and sorrow.

WM. PEALER.

D. J. MUSSER.

DAVID BARTGES.

BY THE JOINT COUNCIL.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his wise providence to remove from our midst our beloved brother and co-laborer in Christ, Samuel J. Herring, Esq., a consistent member of the Lutheran church, who, for many years has been a member of the general council of the Aaronsburg pastorate, and who by his integrity and faithfulness, by his meekness and devotion to God's cause, and by his wise counsel in hours of distress and gloom, has endeared himself to the hearts of the members of this body, and who by his honesty and inflexible adherence to right in public as well as in private life, has now the honor and esteem of all who got acquainted with him, and whose death has cast a deep gloom over the church and the whole community. Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we, the members of said council, bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn the loss we have sustained in him whose intelligence and sound judgment and many other estimable qualities entitled him to positions of honor and trust in life. Truly a good man has fallen.

Resolved, That we respectfully extend to his bereaved family and friends the assurance of our warm sympathy and condolence, bidding them to bear their sorrow in the humble spirit of him who said "Not my will but thine be done."

H. E. DUCK.

WM. PEALER.

J. F. GARTHOFF.

GEO. B. STOVER.

J. H. MUSSER.

Mifflin County Deaths.

In Reedsville, July 17, Ephraim Morrison, aged 59 years.

In Allensville, July 12, Jacob Kurtz, aged 42 years.

In Bratton township, July 16, Howard Lewis, aged 29 years.

In Bratton township, July 15, Wm. Lewis, aged 61 years.

In Decatur township, July 5, John I. Smith, aged 50 years.

In Reedsville, July 19, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Frederick Schaaf, aged 64 years.

My boy was taken with a disease resembling bloody flux. The first thing I thought of was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Two doses of it settled the matter and cured him sound and well. I heartily recommend this remedy to all persons suffering from a like complaint. I will answer any inquiries regarding it when stamp is inclosed. I refer to any county official as to my reliability. Wm. Ronch, J. P., Primroy, Campbell Co., Tenn. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Extended a Call.

The Lutheran congregation of Salona has extended a call to Rev. Mr. Spangler, of Coalport. The call will be accepted.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

SEASONABLE HINTS AND MATTERS OF MOMENT.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show that Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

A LAW passed in the time of King Edward III, and still upon the English statute books prohibits the serving of a dinner of more than two courses to any one, except on holidays.

AFTER a great deal of patient perseverance, Ambrose Bumm, of Warrahoo, Wyoming, has tamed and trained a dozen potato bugs. They perform a variety of simple tricks, such as button, button, who's got the button, ring around a rosy, prisoner's base, bunkadee, and so forth.

LONDON, Canada, has a curious human freak. He is Henry Bessware, aged forty. By some peculiar muscular contraction he can cause his left eye to pop out in most unpleasant manner. The organ looks as though it were about to carrom on the end of his nose.

A BOY in an Illinois town stood before a rural Justice charged with cruelty to animals in tying a string to the leg of a turtle. His lawyer contended that the turtle was not an animal, "but a reptile of the snake species." The Court agreed with the lawyer, and the defendant was discharged.

THE latest development in the milk business in London is to drive the cows around the route and have them milked in the presence of the customers. The customer is thus able to judge for himself of the healthy appearance of the animal, and is sure of the freshness of the milk. The practice is a common and ancient one in Egypt.

A SCOTTISH correspondent writes: "A housewife at Langholm has been victimized by a thief who had no fear of the law. She had washed some children's collars and hung them out to bleach on a hedge surrounding her garden. The wash suddenly disappeared and could not be found. A few days ago the collars were discovered; they formed part of the foundations of the nest of a thrush situated in the cleft of an ash tree close to the garden."

THIS snake story comes from Floyd Springs, Ga. A large chicken snake captured a small chicken there a month ago, and had swallowed its right foot and leg when discovered by the chicken's owner. The snake was killed, but not before it had bitten off the chicken's leg. The owner believing it to be an unusually fine chicken, made a small wooden leg and fastened it on with a strap. The chicken walked off very proudly, and paved up the earth recklessly with its hickory limb. Now it is almost frying size and is still in good shape, and will be exhibited at the Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition next year.

JAMES HARE, aged 21 years, was found dead the other night on the public road two miles west of Morgantown, Pa. The death of young Hare is the culmination of one of the most famous surgical operations ever performed in Pennsylvania. Seven years ago, while hunting with a rifle, the gun dropped from his hands and the hammer struck on a rock, discharging it and sending the bullet through his right eye and out of the top of his head. For the past seven years he has kept his head bandaged, and although at the time of the accident he lost considerable of his brains, he has been intelligent and one of the brightest students in the university. An inquest was not deemed necessary by the Coroner, as his death was evidently the natural result of the wound.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Vossische Zeitung writes from Tunis that the last executions of criminals by hanging were so slowly and clumsily accomplished as to afford terrible spectacles, and the Government of the Bey applied to England for a model of the apparatus there used. A Tunis joiner, a European, was instructed with the making and carrying out of a practical gallows. He succeeded in the attempt, but a new difficulty presented itself, for no Arab would consent to use the European machine, and its maker was requested to find a European who would hang criminals for 60 francs a head. A man was found, but public opinion was absolutely contrary to his undertaking the job. Since the Arabs declined to be hanged by foreigners the new-fangled gallows has never been put to use.

NATURE quotes a curious observation of Professor Havelock Charles, from the Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, dealing with certain characteristic markings upon the leg and feet bones of the Punjabi, which are never found in Europeans. In the Punjabi the markings are defined from childhood, and are racially transmitted. They are due to the habit of squatting, commonly found among orientals, and the interesting point is that the same markings are found upon the remains of neolithic or cave-dwelling man, who probably, therefore, adopted the same posture. The disappearance of the markings in the later descendants of the cave-dwellers in Europe is an instance of the modification of hereditary traits due to prolonged disuse of the particular function or action which induced them.

AUTHENTIC instances of old people who have recovered lost sight, hearing or speech, or who have grown a third set of teeth or a supplementary crop of hair, are not uncommon. But

cases in which perfect memory has been regained after being impaired almost to the verge of extinction by paralytic shocks are rare. This, however, has happened to William MeEntee, an old man of eighty-four, residing on North Twenty-eighth street, Philadelphia. During the recent storm he insisted upon taking his daily walk, and in consequence was laid up with a severe cold. While sitting in his armchair after his recovery, a day or two since, he found himself humming an air which he had not heard since he was a boy in the Emerald Isle. Then he began to tell a story which the old song recalled, and, to the amazement of his family, he went on to recite incidents and events not only of long ago, but of more recent dates, of which before his brief illness he had no recollection.

ACCORDING to an official report at the last term of the Wake county (N. C.) Superior Court at Raleigh, a case was heard in which it was shown that a little half-grown bull was on a railway track. He answered the warning whistle of an approaching train with a bellow of defiance and a toss of gravel over his shoulder. A tramp who happened to be close behind him stepped off the track and waited to see the fun. The engine struck the little bull fairly, doubled him up like ball and sent him twenty-five feet through the air as if shot from a catapult. The bull made a line shot and knocked the tramp into a little pond near the road. When the engineer backed the train to take stock of the damage done, the tramp was crawling out of his involuntary bath on hands and knees. Under advice of counsel, learned in the law, an action was brought against the railway corporation for the personal injuries and indignity inflicted. On the trial, to the surprise and disgust of the plaintiff, the verdict went against him. To a sympathizing bystander he remarked that he had been "howled over into a goose pond by a little dooty piney woods bull, and that a dozen jackasses had kicked him out of the court house."

DURING the panic of last summer almost no money was sent into the Treasury for redemption. People were hiding away and saving whatever they had. Of late a good deal of the old fractional currency has been received. Only the other day a lot of it arrived which has been found by workmen in tearing down a dwelling at Beaver Falls, Penn. Though partly rotted, enough of the pieces were put together to credit the remitter with \$52. A good deal of money is lost in that way. Persons secrete big wads in the walls of houses and then die.

FARMER JAMES M. CONNERS, who has all his life voted and paid taxes in Delaware, now finds himself, according to the new boundary survey, a resident of Pennsylvania, says the Law Journal. His property was assessed last autumn by the Delaware authorities and the taxes are now due, but of course Connors will not pay taxes in Delaware on property situated in Pennsylvania. He will not pay in Pennsylvania because he has not been assessed by the authorities of that State. He will be disfranchised for three years by the change of boundary. He cannot vote in Delaware because he does not live there, and he will not be able to vote in Pennsylvania on local issues, because to do so he must have paid State and county taxes for two years before he can thus vote. The change of boundary has wrought havoc with Connors's insurance in a mutual insurance company, to which he has long contributed, for by its charter it cannot take risks outside the boundaries of Delaware.

A NEW YORK special to the Philadelphia Public Ledger says: In the interests of medical science an unusual use of the unclaimed bodies in the city morgue has been made by a member of the anatomical committee of Bellevue Hospital. The experiments have not been concluded. For the purpose of determining, in the interests of medical science, the effect of wounds in the brain when produced by firearms of different caliber, as well as to demonstrate the result of shots fired into the brain at the different distances, together with the outward appearance of wounds produced under such circumstances, Dr. Charles Phelps has been making these experiments. Dr. Phelps is an authority on gunshot wounds, and also one of the city's police surgeons. He became particularly desirous of ascertaining the appearance of such wounds after the mysterious shooting of Miss Fuller, a typewriter in a lawyer's office in Nassau street, on the evening of March 17. He hoped to be able to obtain valuable information, indicating at how close a range a pistol might be fired at the head if discharged with suicidal intent, and also the distance at which it would probably have been held to indicate that murder or accidental shooting by another person had been committed.

THEY were talking about queer checks, drafts, etc., in one of the San Francisco banks, and a gentleman not long from Kansas City, Mo., finally told the following: "I was once employed," he said, "to collect a balance of \$470 which was due to a well-known building firm of Kansas City, from an eccentric old millionaire. How he made his money I don't know, for it is said that he could neither read nor write, but he had it all the same. Well I found the old boy down in his cellar, and was gratified to hear him say that he would pay the bill at once. 'I haven't that much money with me,' he said, 'but just wait a minute.' He felt around as if looking for a piece of paper, and I was just about to offer

him some when his eyes lit upon a piece of board about eighteen inches square. 'Just the thing,' he said, and with that he picked it up and made a lot of queer-looking marks on it. 'There,' he said, 'take that to your bankers and it will be all right.' I protested, but he insisted, and finally I did as he said. I handed the piece of plank, dubiously enough I can tell you, to the paying teller, but what was my relief when he merely smiled, studied the hieroglyphics a moment, and handed me \$470. Then he laid the board upon the shelf, and that was all there was to it. It transpired that the old man had a system of signs all his own, which his bankers had agreed to respect. All the same, that plank check seemed curious, even to them, and it is hanging up in the office of their establishment now."

AN exciting scene was witnessed in a rye field near Cochocton, N. Y., on a recent Monday, when a big snake, already supposed to have been killed, nearly overpowered two men. Isaac Layman was raking rye and as he put his hand under the grain for the purpose of binding it it came in contact with a cold, damp object, which moved at his touch. He quickly pulled the sheaf aside and was horrified to see a monster copper colored snake of the pilot species, the bite of which is death, ready to spring at him. Mr. Layman, pale with fright, struck the reptile over the head with his rake, not only breaking the snake's head, but also the rake. After finishing the snake, and in his judgment rendering it incapable of doing harm, Mr. Layman hung it across the fence and resumed his work. It was here that the most wonderful part of the scene took place. After raking and binding some distance away, Mr. Layman returned to where he had hung the snake across the fence, but it had disappeared. After looking around the snake was found near by ready for battle, and before Mr. Layman could defend himself the snake made a leap for him. Mr. Layman, to escape, made a dive for the fence, which he fell over and ran to the hotel near by, where he secured the assistance of Ben Vail, a young man of nerve and experience in handling such reptiles. After arming themselves with clubs and a shotgun, they returned to the field, where after a hard fight, the snake was killed and brought triumphantly to the hotel, where it was placed on exhibition. The snake measured nearly eight feet in length and eight inches in circumference.

A DIAMOND RING.

Rich Prize Found in a Seine in Lake Erie.

"Captain John Peterson, of Dunkirk and the Lake Erie tugboat Stauffer," said a New York commercial traveler, "has a diamond ring, which, aside from its rare value, is prized almost beyond price by its possessor, owing to the singular manner in which it came into his possession. Captain Peterson is one of the oldest lake skippers in the service, and he keeps at it now just because he likes it, for he doesn't have to, as he has laid by a snug something for all the rainy days that may come as long as he lives. One night a year ago the captain's wife awoke, somewhere along about midnight, and heard some one in her room. She screamed a scream that awoke her husband wide open, and he saw a man hurrying toward the window of the room. The captain jumped out of bed and got to the window in time to grab and recover his wife's \$300 seal-ring coat, which the burglar had on his arm. But the thief got away. 'Next morning the captain discovered that his gold watch and chain were gone. The timepiece was worth \$150, and Captain Peterson went out on the lake that morning feeling blue enough. 'The business that called him out on the lake that morning was to haul in a number of seines which had been dragged by a heavy storm three miles from where they had been set. He felt so bad over the loss of his watch that he tried to get some other tugboat master to take the job off his hands, but everybody was busy, and the captain had to go himself. 'When the last seine had been hauled in he saw something sparkle in the sun on the edge of the net. He looked to see what it was, and was astonished to find a ring entangled in the cords. It was black with mud all but in one spot, and that sparkled like an electric light. When the captain came ashore he took his singular find to a jeweler and asked him what it was worth. When the jeweler told him that the sparkle came from a diamond, and the ring was good for the best \$500-bill that was ever turned out, Captain Peterson forgot all about his being blue over the loss of his watch. 'The jeweler said the ring had undoubtedly been many years at the bottom of the lake. It might have belonged to some one who went down with one of the numerous wrecks that occur every few years on Lake Erie. Captain Peterson has had several offers of more than twice the market value of the ring for it, but he has refused them all.—[Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.]

A Peculiar Tree.

A peculiar tree growth is noticed at De Ruyter, N. Y. Two beeches, joined together, stand about twenty feet apart, each is over a foot in diameter, and it is impossible to tell which tree originally sent out the joining limb. The appropriate name of Ferret is borne by one of the detectives of the London police.

TO INCREASE TRADE.

THE INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY COMMISSION REPORT.

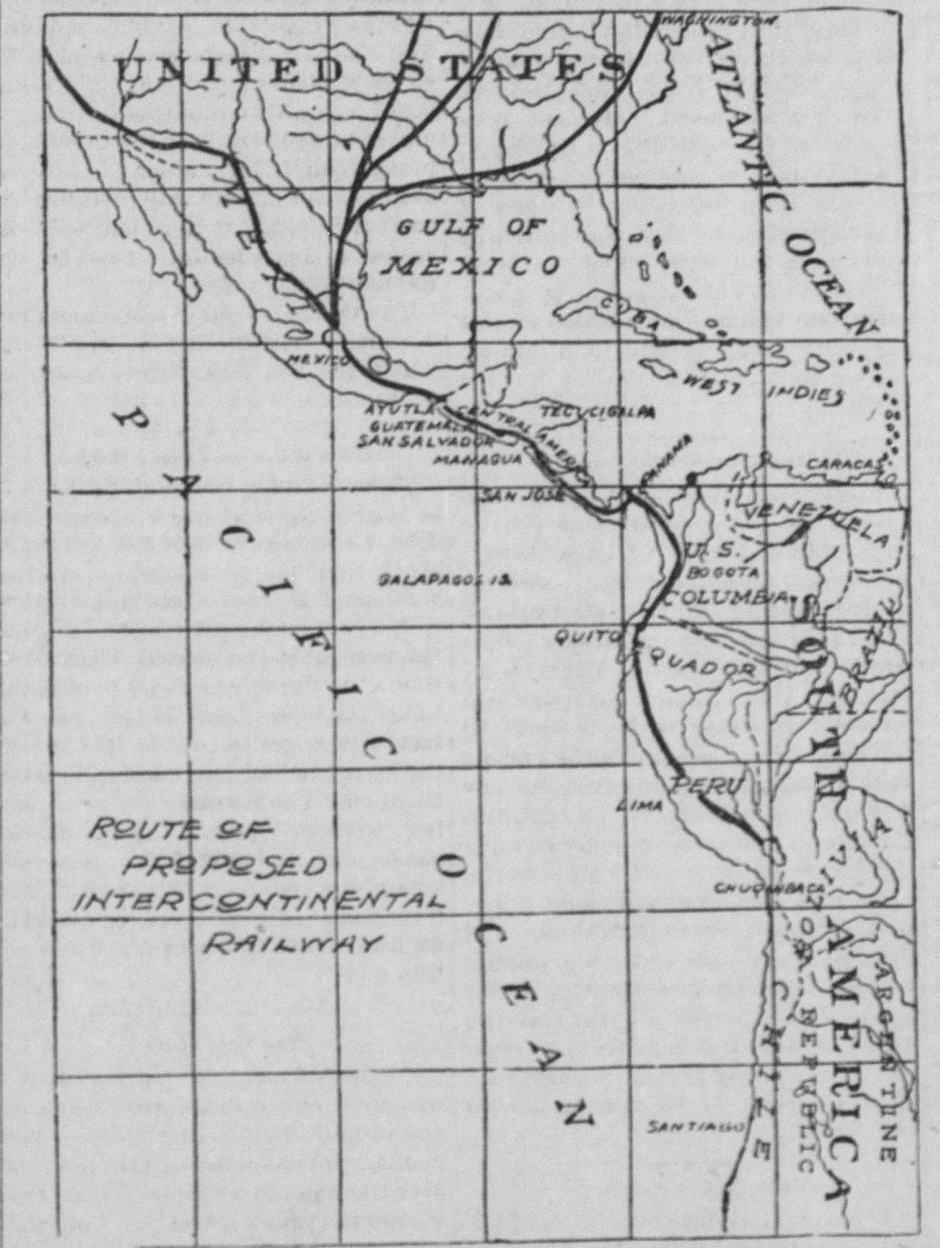
If the Road is Built it Will Be One of the Wonders of the World.

THE forthcoming report of the Intercontinental Railway Commission, giving the results of the recent Government surveys through Central and South America, to connect by rail all the republics on the American continent, will be certain to create a profound impression on the country. Advance sheets indicate that it will be a marvelously interesting work from every standpoint. It will give important information concerning railway possibilities never before offered to the world, and will trace a continuous railroad route extending from Mexico clear down to Argentina, a distance of 4,500 linear miles. It will fairly bristle with newly ascertained facts and practical statistics touching all the republics to the south of us; it will be illuminated by a profusion of photographs of life and scenery along the whole route, and will be still further enriched by a vast quantity of charts and maps—topographical, geographical and geological—of the regions traversed, thus combining the attractions of a fresh book of travel and adventure, with the more substantial features of

with no grades as high as 4 per cent. From the head of the Cauca Valley the matter of grade ceases to be a ruling consideration, and the construction of a road could be effected at a moderate cost. This Colombian region abounds in natural resources, and the Cauca Valley is destined to become one of the richest mineral and agricultural portions of all South America.

Corps No. 2, under Civil Engineer William D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, Pa., likewise started at Quito, but worked southward through Ecuador and Peru to the confines of Bolivia. In certain stretches the building of the line would be expensive, owing to various deep canyons and heavy grades natural to so mountainous a country; but in other parts construction would be inexpensive. In some localities, indeed, more populous and more level, a railroad would prove decidedly remunerative from the local traffic alone.

Summing up, Corps No. 1 surveyed a stretch of 800 miles, Corps No. 2 carried the line on 1,700 miles further south, and Corps No. 3 extended it on to Cuzco, the ancient capital of Peru, a distance of 1,734 miles—the sections together measuring 4,234 miles not counting the extra branch from Medellin in Colombia to Cartagena, or the remaining little links below Lake Titicaca. The successive steps which have



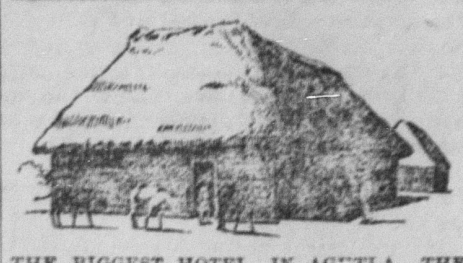
a technical report. But, above all, the report will demonstrate the entire feasibility of constructing an intercontinental railway, and will show conclusively that no insurmountable engineering difficulties stand in the way of such a momentous undertaking. This elaborate report is now in process of completion at the headquarters of the Commission in Washington, and will doubtless be promulgated from the Government Printing Office in the course of a few months. Its publication will mark an epoch in the history of great rail surveys, outliving in novelty, magnitude and interest, if not in importance, the great Pacific Railway Survey Reports of 1858.

It will be remembered that three separate surveying corps were organized for the work and sent into the field in April, 1891, and that the last corps returned in July of last year, since when the engineers have been engaged uninterruptedly in the reduction of their field notes and the preparation of drawings and other details of their reports. The whole survey was divided into three sections, the upper section reaching from the Mexican-Guatemalan boundary down into Costa Rica; the second from Costa Rica down to Quito, Ecuador, and the third from Quito down to the lower terminus in Peru. As the Mexican system of railroads is being extended to the northern boundary of Guatemala, and is now in operation as far as Oajaca, 400 miles south of the City of Mexico, the Commission was not under the necessity of making any surveys in the Republic of Mexico.

Accordingly, the work of Corps No. 1, under Lieut. M. M. Macomb, U. S. A., was begun at Ayutla, on the northern frontier of Guatemala, and a continuous line of survey was run from that point southeast to the Rio Savegre. Two years were devoted to the surveys and explorations in this part of the route, and in addition, astronomical, geodetic and meteorological observations were taken and a large amount of data collected bearing on the resources of the countries traversed.

Corps No. 2, under Civil Engineer William F. Shunk, of Harrisburg, Pa., went to Quito, Ecuador, and from there surveyed northward to the Rio Savegre in Costa Rica, thus connecting with the work of Corps No. 1. The section between Quito and Popayan, passing as it does through the very heart of the Andes, is pronounced expensive to construct, but at the same time the surveys prove the entire feasibility of the route,

to Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay. In addition, besides the link connecting Medellin in Colombia with Cartagena on the Caribbean Sea, where our trade is as yet comparatively undeveloped and awaiting our enterprising overtures, another link is projected eastward from Medellin to Venezuela. Thus the only South American States not directly embraced in the grand project are Guiana and Uruguay, and of these Uruguay is a contributor to the enterprise, and Guiana is connected by rail with Venezuela.



THE BIGGEST HOTEL IN AGUTLA, THE STARTING POINT IN GUATEMALA.

From the lower border of Mexico on down through the snow-clad ranges of the Andes to Argentina, the survey extends through a wide diversity of climate, geological formations and products. The eleven Central and South American republics directly interested, exclusive of Mexico, with her 12,000,000 souls, have a combined population of 45,000,000, ready and waiting to be brought into commercial relations with our own 65,000,000.

The products and resources of all these republics are valuable and exceedingly desirable in North American commerce. Guatemala, with an area of 46,800 square miles (about equal to New York or Pennsylvania), produces a great variety of articles useful to the United States, among them being coffee, cocoa, bananas, hides and hard woods. Her coffee crop alone amounts to between 50,000,000 and 100,000,000 pounds annually. Even now the United States imports from Guatemala over \$3,000,000 worth of goods every year, which from lack of facilities are brought principally by sea and enter the port of San Francisco. Salvador, though the smallest of the Central American States, is proportionately the most populous and prosperous of them all. Coffee, indigo, sugar, medicinal plants and rare woods, together with gold, silver, iron, copper and mercury are among her products. The exports of Honduras, one of the largest of the Central American republics, are chiefly cattle, mahogany, cedar, hides, india rubber, bananas, coconuts, bar silver and gold bullion.

The resources of Nicaragua also are very great, especially in fine hard woods, dyewoods, rubber, sugar, coffee, cocoa and indigo, besides cattle, corn and potatoes. Indeed Nicaragua's trade with the United States already is larger than with any other country, amounting to about \$4,000,000 annually. In return for her exports she imports from the United States machinery, iron, steel, flour and manufactured goods. Costa Rica, with her exceedingly fertile soil, already ships to the United States large quantities of coffee, bananas, hides, rubber and mother of pearl, and in turn imports silk, woolen, linen and cotton goods, machinery, agricultural implements, furniture and hardware. Recently the American trade there has almost entirely superseded that of England, and now amounts to nearly \$5,000,000 a year.

Colombia, with her area of 505,000 square miles, possesses enormous natural resources, but heretofore, through lack of intelligent labor, transportation facilities and means of communication, she has been unable to develop them properly. Among her products are gold and silver, emeralds, opals and other precious stones, marbles, mineral salts, coffee, hides, ivory nuts, cocoa and cinchona bark. She imports all kinds of manufactured goods and her trade with the United States amounts to about \$12,000,000 annually.

As to Ecuador, owing to the fertility and diversity of her soil and the variety of her climate, all sorts of plant life flourish within her boundaries—rice, cotton, sugar, wheat and barley. Her exports, mainly shipped to England, include cotton, cocoa, rubber, ivory, nuts, cinchona, straw goods and precious metals. In Peru, besides her wonderful treasures of gold and silver and coal and iron, largely undeveloped as yet, a wide range of agricultural crops is produced. Sugar to the amount of 100,000 tons, cotton to the value of \$2,000,000, wine to the value of \$4,000,000, and also enormous yields of rice, cinchona, rubber, fruits and vegetables. Corn is also extensively grown and constitutes the staple food of all classes. The export of wool brings \$5,000,000 a year, and other exports are guano, cubic niter, sugar, cotton and sulphur, at present sent principally to England and Germany. But the construction of a section of railway through Peru, Ecuador and Colombia to Cartagena on the Caribbean Sea would put them in easy communication with the southern ports of the United States and very materially increase our trade, even should there be a delay in the construction of the entire system northward.—[N. Y. Recorder.]

A Needle in His Nose.

Rory Rayne, of Guthrie Cross Roads, Pike County, Penn., experienced a severe pain in the end of his nose one day recently. A threaded needle gradually worked itself out, and he experienced great relief; but, strangely enough, his nose, which had been a decided retrouse, became aquiline and changed his expression completely.

MEN WANTED To take orders. No collecting. Experience no necessary. Steady employment. Best terms. Write at once and secure terms. **ALLEN NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.**
mar22-4u

—Subscribe for THE REPOSTER, \$1.50.

MILLHEIM.

Our Ready Correspondent Finds Much of Interest.

The Harvest Home picnic held in Dr. Musser's woods was attended by a great many people from town and surrounding country.

The law suit before 'Squire Garthoff, at Coburn, by parties from town, was quite an exciting one. Law suits as a general rule, pay well.

Quite a wind storm accompanied by a good shower of rain passed through here on Sunday afternoon, cooling the hot air and reviving vegetation.

A number of hands are at work putting up the new bridge across Elk Creek at George Peters. In about two or three weeks it will be finished.

George Springer, Elmer Noll, John H. Woerner and W. A. Tobias were on Paddy Mountain tunnel last Monday to camp for three or four days, fishing for eels and frogs. They took no bait along.

The mouth battle of some of our prominent citizens, and the blocking up of the side walks on last Saturday evening was not very creditable, and especially to some who hold borough offices, those who should prevent this interference of the people. Ladies were compelled to take the street or go around them in another way. The burgess gave notice to the crowd to disperse and open the sidewalk.

The council should pay some attention to the obstructions caused by the lower branches of trees hanging so low that a person with an upraised umbrella cannot walk on the pavements without being in danger of ruining their umbrellas and parasols, and tall persons must stoop down in order to avoid overhanging branches.

One "fresh air kid" at Dr. Musser's to stay a month or two. These "kids" are not so plenty as two or three years ago. Are the people tired of them? Let the echo answer—

J. P. Gephart registered at the Musser House last week. The Esq. thinks Hill is all O. K.

R. M. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Legislature, was in town last Saturday, getting acquainted with the voters, and looking after the political fences. We judge that he was well received, and will carry the full vote. Bob is a good fellow.

Mrs. Lizzie Condo, of Indianapolis, Ind., sister of Landlord Musser, is visiting her relatives here and Brush valley.

Any person wanting their dogs clipped will consult Pat Bellman or Cob King, and the proper information can be had.

Andrew Soux and Harvey Coter, two young men from Iron Bridge, Montgomery co., passed through town on bicycles, one day last week, on their way to Brookville, Jefferson co. They took dinner at the Musser House.

A. A. Frank, F. P. Musser, Al. Walter and Geo. Springer were down fishing for eels in Penns Creek below Beaver Dam and "Schnoka Loch," and some one lifted and stole some twenty outlines. They had fifteen eels and to judge by what they did get, had their lines not been disturbed, they would have caught at least forty eels, more or less.

Dr. Wetzel having purchased the old woolen factory property, is changing the course of the creek, in order to more securely prevent the floods from overflowing and washing away of the ground.

It is reported that there are several nuisances in this borough that are detrimental to the health of the citizens. If true, proper steps should be taken at once to have it abated. Borough Dads, where are you?

Musser and Gephart, owners of large tracts of mountain land, offer \$100 that will lead to the arrest of the fiend or fiends that applied the torch and burned and destroyed their timberlands. It is a great pity that such persons cannot be caught, and thrown into the fire and burn up with it.

E. C. Gale, of Wellsville, N. Y., called on his many friends here last week—the same Ed. as of yore. He has an interest in seven hardware stores in different parts of the state.

Charles Woodling, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a nephew of jeweler Leitzel, in company with G. M. Musser, of Rebersburg, paid our town a visit last week. Both are whole-souled fellows. Charley Cummings, the shoe man, was seen on our streets one day last week. Charley sticks to the Democratic party like wax.

Milford Stover was hobnobbing around on crutches. Playing base ball, he sprained his ankle. He is all right again.

The Millheim cornet band, accompanied by quite a number of people, took in the festival at Booneville, last Saturday.

Ira Granley, the genial butcher at Brumgard's meat market, is able to be about again after a week's lay-off, nursing wounds which he received by the crank of a windlass striking him.

Miss Mamie Miller returned home from her visit to her brother at Jersey Shore. She reports having had "just a splendid time."

Mrs. Willis Weaver is spending a few weeks at Atlantic City, with her friend, Mrs. Nolan.

On our streets at different places can be seen large posters announcing "Judgments for Sale," against parties in Lycoming and Clinton counties. The notices are represented by two

men from Williamsport. They are registered at the National Hotel.

The grateful downpour of last week gave new life to corn, potatoes, oats and garden sassa.

Joe Winters, of New Berlin, was in town last week attending to the wants of his many customers. He was accompanied by his son, a bright and intelligent boy.

Ed. Bickle, of Philadelphia, the popular salesman of Hood, Foulkrod & Co., was here looking after the welfare of his firm.

Quite a number of Millheimers were down to Coburn last Saturday evening to take in the tub race, festival and other attractions.

A HOT-HEADED DEPUTY.

Taunted by a Crowd of Women He Killed One of Them.

Jennie Jones, wife of a striking coal miner, was killed on Tuesday by a shot fired by James Myers, a deputy sheriff. Immediately after the shooting Myers fled into the mine. It will be difficult to save him from death at the hands of the enraged strikers, who swear that they will avenge the death of the woman.

The Pardee mine was to have resumed with non-union men on Tuesday, and deputies, including Myers, were commissioned to guard those who were going into the mine. Maddened by the jeers of the women who assembled about the entrance to the mine Myers fired into the crowd with the result already stated.

FARMERS MILLS.

A Big Sunday School Picnic Last Saturday.—Other News.

The picnic held at the cave last Saturday by the Murray Sunday school, was a grand success. Rev. Eisenberg delivered a brief address in the forenoon. The recitations by the scholars were all well rendered, as was also the music by the school. The Farmers Mills and State College band discoursed music throughout the day. A large crowd was in attendance and all seemed to enjoy a day of pleasure.

W. F. Bible opened a six weeks term of school on Monday.

Mrs. Harvey Schaeffer, of Zion, is visiting among friends in our valley this week.

A band of Gypsies having nineteen horses passed through this vicinity last week, and as usual, begged a little of everything imaginable.

In Cases of Sunstroke.

The following instructions for restoring persons overcome by heat have just been re-issued by the New York board of health:

Anyone overcome by the heat should be immediately removed to the nearest shade, and the collar of shirt or dress should be loosened. Send immediately for the nearest physician and give the person cool drinks of water, black tea or coffee, if able to swallow.

If the skin is hot and dry, place the person in a sitting position against a tree, wall or anything that will be a support to the back; sponge with or pour some cold water over the body and limbs, and apply to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towel or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand keep a cool cloth on the head and pour cold water on it as well as on the body.

If the person is pale; very faint and pulse feeble, lay him down on his back, let him inhale ammonia for a few seconds, or give him a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia or tincture of ginger in two teaspoonfuls of water. Use no cold water upon the head or body, but rub the hands and feet and apply warm applications to the same until the circulation is restored.

Kenneth Bazemore had the good fortune to receive a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when three members of his family were sick with dysentery. This one small bottle cured them all and he had some left which he gave to Geo. W. Baker, a prominent merchant of the place, Lewistown, N. C., and it cured him of the same complaint.

When troubled with dysentery, diarrhoea, colic or cholera morbus, give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result. The praise that naturally follows its introduction and use has made it very popular. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

State Law for Good Roads.

Senator Wm. Flinn, of Pittsburg, who is just back from Europe, says he will introduce in the next legislature a general bill for good roads in all parts of the state. It will first take effect, however, only in counties which have special or local road laws such as Allegheny, Beaver, Crawford, Erie, Dauphin and Lancaster, and probably a few other progressive counties.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

The truthful startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure. If you want to quit and can't, use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotine nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded. Sold by J. D. Murray, Book at drugists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, office, 10 Randolph St., New York, 10 Spruce St.

—New spring clothing just opened at Lewin's, Bellefonte. A dollar does double duty at this establishment.

You Will . . . Make No Mistake

IF YOU SEND TO THE

Centre Reporter,

CENTRE HALL,

FOR YOUR

Stationary Supplies....

Envelopes, Letter and
Note Heads, Wedding
Invitations, Etc.

WE HAVE THEM!

And it is only necessary that you come and inspect the latest lines just out, of newly arrived Dress Goods we received for the Spring and Summer trade at our store. An inspection will convince you that we have got the finest and largest line of goods brought into the valley, but we cannot have them long as they are going fast at the bargains offered. If you need a new dress, come in and we assure you we can please both the eye and purse from our stock. How about that new suit you will want this spring? We have a big assortment at way-down prices. Come in and look at our goods; costs you nothing and you will courteously treated.

Harper - & - Kreamer.

What Can't Pull Out?

Why the

Non-pull-out

Bow on the Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases, made by the Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia. It protects the Watch from the pick-pocket, and prevents it from dropping. Can only be had with cases stamped with this trade mark.

Sold, without extra charge for this bow (ring), through Watch dealers only.

Lots of watch cases are spoiled in the opening. An opener to obviate this sent free.

Jacob Neece Ahead.

Our old friend Jacob Neece, of Farmers Mills, called in the other day, and among other things reports that from eighteen acres, he took forty four-horse loads of hay, each load having one and one-fourth tons. This gives Mr. Neece the medal, and Hiram Durst must try and beat Jacob next year. This makes nearly three tons to the acre, and some of it was sold at ten dollars per ton. That beats wheat farming all hollow.

The Human Electrical Forces!

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is an especially attractive department of science, as it exerts so marked an influence on the health of the organs of the body. Nerve force is produced by the brain and conveyed by means of the nerves to the various organs of the body, thus supplying the latter with the vitality necessary to insure their health. The pneumogastric nerve, as shown here, may be said to be the most important of the entire nerve system, as it supplies the heart, lungs, stomach, bowels, etc., with the nerve force necessary to keep them active and healthy. As will be seen by the cut the long nerve descending from the base of the brain and terminating in the bowels is the pneumogastric, while the numerous little branches supply the heart, lungs and stomach with necessary vitality. When the brain becomes in any way disordered by irritability or exhaustion, the nerve force which it supplies is lessened, and the organs receiving the diminished supply are consequently weakened.

Physicians generally fail to recognize the importance of this fact, but treat the organ itself instead of the cause of the trouble. The noted specialist, Franklin Miles, M. D., L. L. B., has given the greater part of his life to the study of this subject, and the principal discoveries concerning it are due to his efforts. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve, the unrivaled brain and nerve food, is prepared on the principle that all nervous and many other difficulties originate from disorders of the nerve centers. Its wonderful success in curing these disorders is testified to by thousands in every part of the land. Restorative Nerve cures sleeplessness, nervous prostration, dizziness, hysteria, sexual debility, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs. It is sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5, express prepaid.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN KLINE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. jan57

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS, ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan56

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Conrad Building. jan52

CLEMANT DALE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan57

W. G. RUNKLE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider's Exchange. jan56

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES, SPANGLER & HEWES, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan52

S. D. GETTIG, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English. Office in Exchange Building. jan57

N. B. SPANGLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov195

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., BELLEFONTE, PA. Receive deposits. Discount notes. jan52 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

IRVIN HOUSE, S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor, LOCK HAVEN, PA. Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan52

BUSH HOUSE, W. L. Daggett, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA. Special attention given to country trade. apr50

NEW GARMAN HOUSE, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA. New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL, D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA. Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERTHOFF HOUSE, J. M. Neubauer Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA. Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special prices to witnesses and jurors.

OLD FORT HOTEL, EDWIN RUHL, Proprietor. This old and well-known house has been newly furnished throughout. Accommodations first-class and rates reasonable. Private parties can have special accommodation. apr54

ABS. HARTER, AUCTIONEER, MILLHEIM, PA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION. UNDER NATIONAL OPEN TO BOTH SEXES. TUITION FREE. BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

- LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.
1. AGRICULTURE (Three Courses.) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
 2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
 3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
 4. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; COURSE (MECHANICAL ENGINEERING); as are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
 5. HISTORY: Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
 6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
 7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
 8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE: Latin (optional), French, German and English (required), one or more continued through the entire course.
 9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
 10. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
 11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History.
 12. POLITICAL ECONOMY, etc.
 13. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
 14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT: Two years—carefully graded and thorough. Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1902. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 12. Commencement week June 12-15, 1902. For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, L.L.D., President, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

I HAVE HAD THE
EXPERIENCE
AND YOU CAN HAVE THE
BENEFIT OF IT.

I have been in the Carriage-making Business in Milflin county since 1858, and continuously at Yagerstown for 33 years. I know how to build vehicles in the most durable manner, of best material and in all styles. I have a larger stock of Buggies, Spring Wagons and Carriages on hand than I ever had since I have been in the business, and I will sell them at reasonable prices to suit these times. Vehicles made to order and repairing done in the best manner.

Give me a call and I will save you money. H. PHILLIPS, Yagerstown, Pa. Livery Stable attached. May10-6m

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 27, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.
9:18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Potomac, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3:50 p. m., New York, 5:55 p. m., Baltimore, 7:10 p. m., Washington, 8:30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1:30 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m., New York, 9:35 a. m., Baltimore, 10:45 a. m., Washington, 12:10 p. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:50 a. m.

5:01 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Potomac, Harrisburg and intermediate points arriving at Philadelphia at 11:15 p. m., New York 3:55 a. m., Baltimore 10:40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7:57 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m., New York at 7:35 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:50 a. m.

1:20 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m., New York, 9:35 a. m., week days, 10:35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6:25 a. m., Washington, 7:40 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5:37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily.) For Erie and Canadigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10:17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily.) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.
1:50 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Canadigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6:01 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Elmira and intermediate stations.
9:45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday.) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., Baltimore 6:40 a. m., Harrisburg 8:15 a. m., daily, Wilkesbarre, 7:25 a. m., Daily except Sunday arriving at Montandon 10:17 a. m.
Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8:50 a. m., Washington 7:50 a. m., Baltimore 6:45 a. m., Wilkesbarre 10:15 a. m., (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1:50 p. m., with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia, 12:25 p. m.; Washington at 10:30 a. m., Baltimore at 12:25 p. m., Wilkesbarre 3:12 p. m., arriving at Montandon at 6:04 p. m., week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2:10 p. m., week days, 2:00 p. m. Sunday, Philadelphia 4:40 p. m., week days, 4:30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3:15 p. m., Baltimore 4:12 p. m., arriving at Montandon 9:45 p. m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:30 p. m., Washington 10:40 p. m., Baltimore, 11:40 p. m., (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5:27 a. m., with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.	STATIONS.	Eastward.	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
1:58	5:40 Montandon	9:10	4:55
2:06	6:15 Lewisburg	9:40	5:47
2:17	6:25 Biehl	9:52	6:39
2:22	6:28 Vicksburg	9:57	6:45
2:31	6:37 Millburg	10:06	6:54
2:43	6:50 Millmont	10:18	7:06
2:51	6:58 Glen Iron	10:27	7:15
2:59	7:07 Paddy Mount ^{tn}	10:35	7:23
3:30	7:38 Coburn	10:58	7:46
3:37	7:45 Zerb	11:05	7:53
3:47	7:55 Rising Spring	11:13	8:01
3:53	8:02 Penn Cave	11:19	8:07
4:01	8:09 Centre Hall	11:26	8:14
4:07	8:16 Gregg	11:32	8:20
4:15	8:23 Linden Hall	11:40	8:27
4:18	8:28 Oak Hall	11:47	8:34
4:22	8:32 Lemont	11:53	8:40
4:27	8:37 Dale Summit	12:00	8:47
4:30	8:47 Pleasant Gap	12:08	8:55
4:40	8:50 Axemann	12:15	9:02
4:45	8:55 Bellefonte	12:20	9:07

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5:20 a. m., 10:00 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and 7:40 p. m., turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9:20 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 5:00 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10:15 a. m., and 7:35 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10:30 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh. S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

120 DOLLARS PER MONTH

IN YOUR OWN LOCALITY

made easily and honorably, without capital, during your spare hours. Any man, woman, boy, or girl can do the work handily, without experience. Talking unnecessary. Nothing like it for money-making ever offered before. Our work is always prosper. No time wasted in learning the business. We teach you in a night how to succeed from the first hour. You can make a trial without expense to yourself. We start you, furnish everything needed to carry on the business successfully, and guarantee you against failure if you but follow our simple, plain instructions. Remember, if you are in need of ready money, and want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address, and we will mail you a document giving you all the particulars.

TRUE & CO., Box 400, Augusta, Maine.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.
CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York. Their experience in the patent business, combined with their extensive knowledge of the law, enables them to give you the most reliable information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books at cost.

Patents taken through MUNN & CO. receive special notice in the Scientific American and thus are brought widely before the public with the least delay. A Handbook of Information, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, \$2.00 a year. Single copies, 25 cts. Every country sends free. Illustrations, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans and blueprints, under the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for moderate fees. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address C. A. SNOW & CO., OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NEWS.

The steamer Saginaw arrived at New York with advices of an unsuccessful plot to assassinate President Heruex at San Domingo.

—Louis Wright, the young Boston incendiary, who started the Lincoln street conflagration in 1892, and several other fires, which cost Boston about \$5,500,000, was recaptured in Brooklyn, Mass.—The Supreme Court in Brooklyn denied the motion for a new trial for John T. McKane.—A lynching in Las Vegas, New Mexico, led to a deadly affray between Mexicans and the officers who killed the outlaw.—Joe Robesky tried to kill his wife in Scranton, Pa., and then shot himself.—Gustavus A. Colton, a well-known Kansas pioneer, one of the framers of the Leavenworth constitution and a noted free-soiler, died in Kansas City.—G. Holbrook and a man named Gibble were drowned in the main North Fork of the Clearwater River. The men left Spokane last May on a prospecting tour.—Harrison Duncan was hanged in Clayton, Mo., for the murder of Police Officer James Brady, whom Harrison murdered in a crap-shooters' den, run by Charles Starke, in St. Louis.—An attempt by the prisoners in the jail in Belvidere, N. J., to escape was frustrated.—Mahoney City, Pa., was visited by a disastrous fire, which originated in the hardware establishment of J. J. Joyce. This building was destroyed, as were the drug store of Biswell Brothers and the grocery store of D. N. Graham. The Masonic Building, a handsome structure, and the residence of John McGowan were badly damaged. The loss will reach \$25,000, partially covered by insurance.

President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, says the institution will open on September 1, with 1,100 students. He states that the University has an abundance of funds to maintain 1,000 or more students and eighty professors indefinitely.—Joe Craig, an ex-professional, killed his wife, brother-in-law and father-in-law at Los Angeles, and tried to kill himself. Trouble with his wife the cause.—Colonel Edward Herrick Castle, died at Chicago of old age. He was born in 1811, in America, N. Y. Colonel Castle was at one time general Western agent of the Erie Railroad.—By an accident at Braddock, Pa., Charles McCauley, a fireman on an engine, was fatally hurt, and John McCauley and John McMunn badly injured.—At Brooklyn Joseph W. Stray was appointed receiver of the Higgins Soap Company.—Coke strikers about Scotland, Pa., have given up their arms.—The Illinois steel plant at Chicago started again, 3,500 men going to work.—The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company entered suit against the city of Chicago for damage done to its property during the strike.—Mrs. Margaret McManus, forty years old, wife of John McManus, aged sixty-eight, was found murdered in a bed-room in a tenement in Boston, where the couple have been living. Her husband was arrested, charged with the crime.—Six men were arrested in Denver and Colorado Springs for the tarring and feathering of Adjutant General Tansy.—Major William H. Upham was nominated for governor of Minnesota by the Republican convention.

At Memphis, Henry Bennett, colored, was hanged for the murder of his wife in May, 1893. He cut her almost to pieces with a pocketknife. The motive for the crime was revenge, the woman having left him.—Bishop Byrne, of the Roman Catholic Church, was consecrated at Nassau, N. Y.—The Nobles of the Mystic Shrine elected officers at Denver.—Fire at St. Joseph, Mo., caused a loss of \$100,000 worth of city property.—The North American Turner Bund at Denver declared against admitting undesirable immigrants and in opposition to having religion in the public schools.—Mrs. Siegle Raines killed herself at Sullivan, Ind. It is thought she was insane.—The A. R. U. lodge at Galesburg, Ill., gave up its charter.—The English ship Collintrauve, out 120 days from Newcastle, N. S. W., for San Francisco, is believed to have been lost.—Henry Skinner, a farmer, was murdered near Perryville, Ind., by his stepson, Jeff Starks, who is now in jail.—The tie-up of the Youngstown, Ohio, Street Car Company was ended. Work was begun with non-union men.—The case of Debs and others will not come up until September 5.—Charles J. Adams, agent of the Reading Railroad at Stratford, N. J., was found on the tracks with both legs cut off. Foul play is suspected.

The explosion of a lamp in a millinery store at Great Bend, a village of three thousand population in New York, caused a \$30,000 fire, which wiped out the business portion of the town.—Mrs. Leland Stanford's attorneys have notified the government that its claim against the estate has been rejected.—The annual session of the order of the Mystic Shrine was begun in Denver.—Frank Hiseo fatally stabbed William Weens in Philadelphia. He was angered by the preference which Annie Riley showed for Weens, and waited for the couple as they were returning from a dance.—The steamship Miranda, having Dr. Cook's Arctic expedition on board, ran into an iceberg.—Clay Davis, a member of the Dalton gang and horse thief, was killed sixteen miles east of Perry, O. T., by Sheriff J. M. Taylor. Davis and Bud Appleby were liberated from jail during a fire, and officers found them secreted in a hut near the town of Morrison. A battle occurred, and Davis was killed.—Congressman Reed was nominated.—Three men were killed and two seriously hurt by the breaking of the elevator at Clauston & Price's brewery in New York.—Samuel Mills shot his wife and himself in Johnston, N. H.—A new labor union to be organized which will enroll under one banner all workmen except railroad men, and is to affiliate with the A. R. U.—Frank Matczak, Michael Delonag and Charles Dzwilawicz were drowned in the Susquehanna River.—Max Pizsuel, employed as butler by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, was drowned at Asbury Park while bathing. He was attacked with cramps. The body was recovered.

The house in which Martin Luther died at Eisenberg, Germany, bore no mark to indicate this fact until a few weeks ago. The famous house, however, has been repaired and restored in a worthy fashion. It contains many relics of the great reformer.

Miss Gould, who is in Paris, is a daily attendant at Worth's, where she is watching the building of a "new creation" which shall envelop her slender form at the September Grand Prix.

HAWAII UP TO DATE.

Fourth of July Reconsecrated to Self-Government.

PRESIDENT DOLE'S ADDRESS.

Enthusiastic Popular Demonstration at Honolulu on the Occasion of the Formal Inauguration of the New Order of Things.

The steamship Rio de Janeiro, which just arrived from the Orient, brought the following news from Honolulu, under date of July 13:

Last week was notable for witnessing the successful inauguration of the new republic of Hawaii. On the afternoon of Monday, July 2, the royalists held a mass meeting of the palace square to support the monarchy and protest against the new constitution and republic, as not being authorized by a majority of the voters. The meeting was rather thinly attended, and a feeling of depression was evident in the speakers and audience. Very different was the mass meeting held in the evening at the drill shed, to support the constitution and the republic. The large building was crowded with people, mostly white. Over 2,000 people were present. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

On Tuesday, the 3d, came the final working session of the convention. Their first act was to make a rapid proof reading of the constitution. One line was excised so as to enable the president to convene the Senate or legislature independently of the consent of the cabinet. An order was then appended to the effect that on and after the 4th day of July, 1894, this constitution should be that of the republic of Hawaii. At 6 o'clock, the printing having been perfected, the convention met again and formally passed the constitution as a whole by an unanimous vote. The members then all signed their names to a copy of the document, and adjourned to the 5th, in order to be able to remedy any possible failure on the 4th in proclaiming the republic. During the same afternoon of the 3d, the provisional government held the last session of its councils and made its last will and testament in the form of an act declaring "the republic of Hawaii, from the form of its proclamation on July 4, to be the lawful and sole government of the Hawaiian Islands, under the constitution adopted by the convention; transferring to said republic all the power, rights, property, obligations, &c., of the provisional government, and ordering the proclamation of the same by the President from the front of the executive building."

The Fourth was ushered in by the guns of the Philadelphia. The gates to the executive building were thrown open and a great crowd filled the spacious veranda and a large space in front of the steps. No military were visible. No dignitaries or other persons were specially invited. Admiral Walker and staff were informally present, as well as a number of consuls and naval officers. Promptly at 8 o'clock President Dole and the cabinet, with the chief justice, descended the steps to the middle landing. The President made a short and impressive address, closing with the words of the proclamation:

And now, in behalf of the men who have carried this cause along, and who have stood ready to defend it with their lives, in behalf of the women who have given it their prayers, and their husbands and sons, for the benefit and protection of all the people of this country, of whatever race or name, and in gratitude to God, whose hand has led us, I, Sanford B. Dole, President of the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands, by virtue of the charge to me given by the executive and advisory councils of the provisional government, dated by act dated July 3, 1894, proclaim the republic of Hawaii as the sovereign authority over and throughout the Hawaiian Islands from this time forth. And I do declare the constitution framed and adopted by the constitutional convention of 1894 to be the constitution and the supreme law of the republic of Hawaii, and by virtue of this constitution I now assume the office and authority of President thereof. God save the republic.

After a great outburst of applause Hon. J. W. Kalua read the proclamation in the Hawaiian language, when the Hawaiian flag was displayed over the executive and judicial buildings. The battery saluted and the band played "Hawaii Ponoi." The President then took the oath of office and announced the names of his cabinet, the same as under the provisional government—Hatch, King, Damon and Smith. The officials then retired to the interior of the building, where the oath was administered to the cabinet, judiciary and higher officials, and to some hundreds of citizens, each of whom received certificates of the fact.

United States Minister Willis, informally recognizing the republic, said that he expected the cordial approval of President Cleveland. The republic has been generally recognized by the various consuls.

HOUSE BLOWN TO PIECES.

Strikers Try to Kill a New Workman, but He Escapes.

Dynamite continues to cut a figure in the Connellsville region in the hands of desperate strikers. A powerful bomb was thrown into the second-story window of the house of Andy Carsick, at Leislering, No. 3. Carsick is a Slav who recently returned to work and the bomb was thrown into his sleeping room. At the time the bomb was thrown Carsick happened to be down stairs in the room below and heard the bomb strike the floor above him. The house was almost torn to shreds, and a bed which stood near the window into which the bomb was thrown cannot be found or a trace of it. The entire upper part of the house was blown to atoms, and had Carsick been in the upper part of the house, he would have been killed.

The situation is becoming alarming, as it is known that the Slavs and other foreign strikers are stealing dynamite in large quantities of late.

While a crew of seven trained wreckers was engaged in blowing up the wreck of the yacht Azalia, near Portsmouth, England, a dynamite cartridge exploded and killed the seven men.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

182d DAY.—In the Senate discussion on the tariff conference report was resumed and Mr. Gorman made a speech defending the compromise tariff bill, during which he charged that both President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle were not only aware of the concessions made in the bill to procure its passage through the Senate, but that Mr. Carlisle had been consulted at every step, and that Mr. Cleveland had sanctioned all that was done.

183d DAY.—In the Senate the tariff conference report was called up, whereupon Mr. Hill arose and in a vigorous speech, in which he defended President Cleveland's letter to Chairman Wilson, of the House ways and means committee, his right to send it and the sentiments it contained. The two resolutions introduced by Mr. Allen were agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War, respectively, for information as to the number of aliens among enlisted men and among the non-commissioned officers and the proportion of American-born and naturalized.

184th DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Caffery completed his speech, but said nothing of a sensational nature, and Senators Hunt and Daniel, of Virginia, explained that they were not among those Democratic Senators who had demanded concessions as the price of their support of the bill, the former announcing himself, however, in favor of a revenue duty on coal, iron and sugar.

185th DAY.—In the Senate the tariff bill was discussed. Mr. Van Hook made an answer to the attack of Mr. Gorman on the President. Mr. Hill's motion that the Senate recede from its amendments placing a duty of forty cents a ton on sugar was defeated, the Republicans, except Mr. Hansbrough, of North Dakota, joining with the Democrats bound by the caucus agreement against it.

186th DAY.—The Senate, after a week of senatorial speeches, agreed to the further conference on the tariff bill. The test of strength came on Mr. Washburn's motion that the Senate recede from that portion of the sugar amendment placing a differential of one-eighth of a cent on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard. President pro tem, Mr. Harris, sustained Gray's point of order, and ruled the motion out. The decision was immediately appealed from, and a motion made to lay the latter motion on the table. Both motions resulted in a tie vote, Mr. Hill and the Populists voting with the Republicans in the effort to get a direct vote of the Senate on Mr. Washburn's motion. The failure to sustain the chair on the appeal brought the Senate to direct vote on the Washburn motion. This also resulted in a tie, and consequently was lost. After these votes no attempt was made to discuss matters, and the resolution to agree to a further conference was agreed to without division.

187th DAY.—In the House of Representatives only a few bills of minor importance were passed, the question being given to the absence of members who went to the Senate to hear the tariff debate. The House commerce committee may call up in the House Thursday next the resolution for an investigation of the recent Western railroad strike.

188th DAY.—In the House of Representatives, by a party vote, the bill was passed for the reinstatement of clerks dismissed from the railway mail service between March 15 and May 1, 1893. Before a quorum could be secured, the morning hour expired, and a motion by Mr. Terry to go into committee of the whole to consider the resolution to refund to West Virginia its share of the direct tax of 1861 was without final action.

189th DAY.—In the House a number of general pension bills were passed. Several bills of local interest were passed, and the conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was agreed to.

190th DAY.—In the House the proceedings were given to the conference report on the Fortifications Appropriation bill, agreed to. The day had been assigned to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and some twenty or thirty bills reported from this committee were passed.

191st DAY.—There was not a quorum of members in the House of Representatives at any time, and all the business transacted was by unanimous consent. Only once was there a hitch in the smooth running congressional machinery, and in this case advantage was taken of the absence of a quorum to prevent action on a bill. The message announcing that the Senate insisted on its amendment to the tariff bill, and agreed to the request of the House for a further conference was received.

STRIKE COMMISSION NAMED.

The President Announces the Names of the Investigating Committee.

The President has announced the commissioners to investigate the controversies between certain railroads and their employees connected with the recent strike as follows: Carroll D. Wright, who is designated by statute as one of the commissioners; John D. Kernan, of New York, and Nicholas E. Worthington, of Peoria, Ill., selected by the President. Under the law he was obliged to appoint a citizen of Illinois as one of the commissioners.

Mr. Wright is not acquainted with either of the two gentlemen who will join him in making the investigation and report. Mr. Wright was not aware as to just how the committee would proceed or when it would begin its work. He said it would probably be some time before actual investigation could be begun, as the labor laws will have to be exhaustively read and construed.

Chicago.—Gen. Lyman Trumbull stated that he had telegraphed to President Cleveland his declaration of the appointment as a member of the strike investigation commission. He gave as his reason that as the commission would have to confine its investigation to the American Railway Union strike, which was ended, he did not care to serve.

HE BLEW OFF HIS HEAD.

Louis Sauter Placed a Dynamite Cartridge Under His Chin and Lighted the Fuse.

Louis Sauter, the proprietor of a twenty-acre farm at Roseland, Essex County, N. J., went to the rear of his house, lay down on his back, placed a dynamite cartridge under his chin, lighted the fuse and blew his head off.

Sauter was a stone-cutter who had bought the farm on mortgage. He was told that Riley Bond, of Orange, who held the mortgage on his place, had transferred it to a man named Merklin, of West Orange. This troubled Sauter greatly, and, although Mr. Merklin made no demand for payment, Sauter worried over it constantly. He lost his place in the stone quarries and had no means whatever for supplying his family. Besides his wife there were three children.

Mrs. Sauter and her three children went out to gather huckleberries, leaving Sauter alone at home. When they returned he was missing. They suspected nothing until the next morning, and then, when he did not return, they began a search and, after hunting for more than half a day, they found his mutilated body in Harrison's woods between the house and the Roseland Post Office. Mrs. Sauter said that her husband had often talked about suicide and read accounts of self-destruction in the newspapers.

THIRST TO BE SLAKED

Midsummer Prohibition to Cease in South Carolina.

Gov. Tillman promised in his campaign speeches a few days ago to reopen the dispensaries the 1st day of August. He issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas under the provisions of an act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage within the State except as herein provided, approved December 24, 1892, the State assumed control of the legal liquor traffic in South Carolina, commencing July 1, 1893, and,

"Whereas the said policy and purpose of the State to permit the sale of liquors by and through the State's officers only was reaffirmed by an act approved December 23, 1893, entitled 'An act to declare the law in reference to and further regulate the use, sale, consumption, transportation, and disposition of alcoholic liquors within the State of South Carolina, and to police the same,' and,

"Whereas the Supreme Court of the State of South Carolina, by a decision rendered the 19th of April, 1894, declared the first act, above mentioned, unconstitutional except one small provision of one section; the executive, in obedience to what he conceived to be the will of the court, closed all the dispensaries and discharged the constabulary; but in a subsequent decision the court, still ignoring the act of 1893 above mentioned, construed its decision to mean 'there can be no legal sale of liquor by license,' but has seemingly on purpose omitted to construe the act of '93; and,

"Whereas the State of South Carolina, acting in good faith through the executive branch of the government, and relying upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Hoover vs. The Town Council of Chester, in which it was declared that the act of 1892 'was in effect an act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors, the power to do which is universally recognized,' has invested large sums of money in liquor for sale under the provisions of the two acts mentioned, and,

"Whereas, this liquor is being held at heavy expense, while the State is flooded with contraband whisky, sold without authority of law.

Now, therefore, I, B. R. Tillman, Governor of the State of South Carolina, in exercise of my discretion as executive, do issue this my proclamation and declare that, the said Supreme Court, having adjudged without, in any wise, giving expression in regard to the act of 1893, the said act is of full force and effect, and will be enforced in accordance with my oath of office until the court shall have passed upon the same, or until the Legislature shall have repealed it.

"The county dispensers in the various counties will open their dispensaries on Wednesday, August 1. All persons interested, including public carriers, are notified that importations of liquors will be at the risk of seizure and prosecution, and all contraband liquors found in the borders of the State will be seized and confiscated according to law.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at Columbia, this 23rd day of July, A. D. 1894, and in the one hundred and nineteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

B. R. TILLMAN.
By the Governor: "J. E. TINDALL,
"Secretary of State."

WHOLESALE MURDER.

An Ex-Policeman Kills Three People and Fatally Wounds a Fourth.

Three people instantly killed and fatally wounded was the wholesale murderous record made by Joe Craig, an ex-police officer at Los Angeles, Cal.

About 5 o'clock Craig hired a horse and buggy and drove to the house of his divorced wife, situated in Corralitos Canyon, near Tropico, where she lived with her uncle, brother and three young children. Before Craig started he announced that he was going there with the intention of seeing his children, but murder was evidently his intention, and he had armed himself with two revolvers and had been drinking heavily during the afternoon. When he arrived at the home of his wife he deliberately drew a revolver and shot her dead.

Her brother, George Hunter, who was some distance from the house when the shooting occurred, rushed to his sister's assistance, Craig shot him, inflicting a wound which proved fatal. He then jumped into his buggy and drove rapidly back to Los Angeles.

Arriving at the house of his father-in-law, William Hunter, he tied up his horse and without any ceremony ran into the house, shot and instantly killed his father and mother-in-law. He then applied the pistol to his own head with the intention of ending his existence, but only succeeded in inflicting a slight flesh wound.

TWO NEW STATES.

The Arizona and New Mexico Bills to Be Delayed Until Next Session.

The Senate Committee on Territories agreed to report the bills favorably for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as States. The bills were changed to correspond with the one recently passed admitting Utah, so that neither Territory can be admitted to Statehood before December, 1895. There will be considerable opposition in the Senate to the admission of Arizona, not only because it has not one-third of the population necessary to entitle a State to a member of Congress under the last apportionment act, but because the population, small as it is, has been declining the last two or three years, as well as the assessed valuation of property in the Territory. There has been a decline of several millions of dollars in the assessed valuation of the property in the Territory within a few years. This means that Arizona will be simply another sage brush State like Nevada, and it means merely two votes in the United States Senate for slaveowners and railroad corporations.

The bill will undoubtedly pass, as will that for the admission of New Mexico, though not at this session of Congress. They will probably not be called up until next session, as it called up now they will meet with opposition that will delay the adjournment.

CABLE SPARKS.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Monaco.

During the past three days there were five deaths from cholera in the Province of Liege, Belgium.

Natives have sent to Emperor William a petition praying that Germany annex the Samoan Islands.

A republic was proclaimed in the Hawaiian Islands on July 4. Sanford B. Dole, the provisional president, is the first president of the new republic.

The Spanish government is negotiating with the government of the Argentine Republic for a reciprocity treaty, principally for fruit products.

Two hundred and eighty fresh cases of cholera and eighty-two deaths from that disease were reported in St. Petersburg. Three new cases have occurred in Loge, Belgium.

The Danish government has been given satisfaction by Germany for the expulsion from Schleswig of a company of players from the Royal Theatre, Copenhagen.

Arrive December next Chilean customs dues are to be paid as follows: Twenty-five per cent. in gold and the balance in paper, plus the surcharge of the rate of exchange.

Ma. L. H. PRIOLUX, son of the late C. K. Priolux, of Charleston, S. C., was married at St. Paul's Church, London, to Miss Francis Morris, daughter of General Sir J. H. Morris, of British army.

As Italian workman was sentenced to six months imprisonment in Nice for remarking, upon learning of the death of President Carnot, that "it served him right. They should kill them all; Crispi too."

Russia has decided to build a railroad from Samarcand to Perghana, on the threshold of the Pamirs. England is building two forts to defend the passes between the Hudga country and the Pamirs.

THOMAS H. GORMAN, editor of the Ottawa (Canada) Free Press, is dead from heart trouble. He was thirty-eight years old and had achieved considerable reputation as a writer for American magazines.

TRAINMEN MURDERED.

Conductor Nelson and a Porter Shot by Drunken Passengers.

J. F. Nelson, the oldest conductor on the Brunswick and Western road, was shot through the heart and instantly killed on his train, thirty miles from Brunswick, Ga., while trying to stop a crowd of drunken negroes from fighting. His train porter was also mortally wounded and is not expected to live. Six arrests have been made, and great excitement prevails.

Sup't. Hines, of the Brunswick and Western road, gives the following account of the affair, as he derived it from eye-witnesses: "Conductor Nelson heard of a row in a forward coach. Accompanied by his trainmen, he approached the parties and in firm but pleasant tones advised Johnson, a drunken negro, to cease his quarrelling. Johnson replied, 'All right captain,' and sat down, still holding a pistol concealed in his hand. Conductor Nelson passed on, and when two steps from Johnson the latter arose and fired. The second shot brought several white men to their feet with weapons, but instantly every negro in the coach arose ready to shoot, and it would have been folly to fire into the crowd. Johnson, seeing the uprising, sprang to the door and pulled the bell-cord, and as the train slowed up, jumped off and escaped into the woods. At last accounts a posse was trying to capture him. Six negroes are under arrest at Waycross on suspicion of being in Johnson's company."

"At the sixty-five-mile post the train, bearing Conductor Nelson's body, stopped for wood. As Sam Brantley, a negro train hand, entered the car, a white man shot him in the thigh, wounding him seriously, but not fatally. Brantley accuses L. L. Thomas, a prominent lawyer of Waycross, with shooting him, but friends of Mr. Thomas strenuously deny the report.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

A CARLEGRAM was received at the Marine Hospital Bureau, announcing the prevalence of cholera at Danzig, Northeastern Prussia.

EUGENE HARKER, a trapeze performer, fell 75 feet at Massillon, Ohio, and was fatally injured. The accident resulted from the breaking of a rope.

Mrs. ROBERT DONHAM was fatally poisoned and three others are dangerously ill at West Union, Illinois, from eating ice cream at a church social last week.

A DRESCATH from Marshfield, Wisconsin, says that damage to the amount of thousands of dollars has been done in that and adjoining counties by the army worm.

REPORTS have reached Oajaca, Mexico, that thousands of dollars' worth of property in the extreme southeastern part of the Republic have been destroyed by earthquakes.

SUBROCK GENERAL WIMAX, of the Marine Hospital Service, has cabled the officers of the service at St. Petersburg and Canton for advices regarding cholera at those places.

THOMAS LOORDEN, about 18 years of age, was killed while loading a hay wagon near Shawneetown, Illinois. A sister who was sick was so affected by the accident that she died. The father craved by the shock of the two deaths, cut his throat with a pocket knife, and cannot recover.

A FLY wheel in the Manville cotton mill, in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, burst, and destroyed two other fly wheels of the same size. The break will cause a shut down of the mills for nearly a month for repairs, and the damage amounts to \$16,000. The mill is a cotton mill and employs 1,300 operatives, who will be idle until repairs are made.

THE steamship Mexico, undergoing repairs on the marine dry-dock, at New Orleans, was struck by lightning. One man was killed and 13 men, a woman and a child were severely shocked. About the same time lightning struck the main mast of the steamship Costa Rican, instantly killing Chris Johnson, a Norwegian sailor.

T. A. HAWLEY, a practical joker, took up a loose plank in a bridge at Edwards, Colorado, and when Minnie and Clarence Fieck and William Barnison drove upon the bridge the horse became frightened and backed off. Hawley jumped into the river and rescued the girl. He went back for the other and both were drowned. Barnison swam out.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

By the breaking of a cage in the Knight shaft of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at West Pittston, Superintendent A. G. Mason and Foreman William Wilson were killed and Professor Joseph Barrall, of Lehigh University, and two others were seriously injured.

Wallace Burt, who murdered Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Highly at Richboro, Bucks county, was hanged at Doylestown.

Lightning entered a cell in the Allentown jail and seriously shocked Grace Desmond, a prisoner.

The State Executive Committee of the Prohibition party at a meeting in Wilkes-Barre decided to open headquarters at Lancaster and begin an aggressive campaign.

Spreading rails in the yards of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock caused \$20,000 damage and seriously injured three men.

Joseph Polesk, of Duryea, attempted to kill his wife and then fatally shot himself. Jealously prompted the deed.

Coke strikers have decided to defy the order of Sheriff Wilhelm, of Fayette County, that they surrender their arms and the sheriff declares he will disarm them and State troops will be asked for if necessary.

The President appointed Postmasters for five State towns, thus ending the suspense of many applicants for the places.

Ex-Banker F. V. Rockafellow was removed from Wilkes-Barre jail to the Eastern Penitentiary, to serve a sentence of two years and two months for bank wrecking.

A posse of Luzerne County farmers are searching for thieves who drove off a herd of ten Jersey cattle.

Michael Stephanie fell in a pan of molten slag at Steelton and if he lives will lose his legs.

General Manager Felton said at Steelton that in his opinion the "Judicial sale" of the Pennsylvania Steel Works would not effect the plant there.

Felix Nesdane became violently insane while visiting friends at Port Bowley and was with difficulty overpowered and taken to jail.

Anna Martin, a pretty Polish girl, of Parsons, was decoyed to Laurel Run by a jealous lover and kept a prisoner five days because she would not consent to marry him.

York County Republicans enthusiastically nominated Colonel Stahl for Congress, and also named a county ticket.

Two hundred delegates met at Harrisburg in the interest of compulsory education.

Orville Johnson, 8 years, and Oliver Stergerwalt, a man, were probably fatally injured by grasping a live electric light wire in Lancaster.

The Dauphin County Court was asked for an injunction restraining two railway companies from laying tracks on the People's bridge at Harrisburg.

Twelve Lebanon business men bared their arms to the surgeon's knife and enough cuticle was removed to cover the wound of a friend.

By the capsizing of a row boat three of nine occupants were drowned in the river below Wilkes-Barre.

At a meeting of miners in Houtzdale a committee was appointed to try to settle the difficulty with the Berwind-White Company.

Silverbrook miners threaten more trouble because of a reduction in wages.

Beer brewers of Allegheny county are about to form a combination by which prices can be maintained.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and the North Side Electric Traction Company are having a fight over a grade crossing near Freeland.

Merchant Abern Smith and several relatives were injured in a runaway near Hazleton.

George Mable, of Wilkes-Barre, was arrested for swindling Philadelphia and New York merchants.

In a fight over a beer keg several amateur ball players were hurt at Reading.

Colliery strikers at Silver Brook threaten violence.

Dunbar was terrorized by dynamite bombs believed to have been resorted to by coke strikers. A non-union man's house was blown up.

The sale in the post office of Luzerne Borough was blown open by burglars. John Clemon opened fire on them, and they fled without obtaining any booty.

The Pennsylvania German Society held its annual meeting at Mt. Gretna and listened to appropriate addresses.

A capias was issued at Lebanon for James Clark, of Philadelphia, charging him with desert.

Henry Johnson, of Pittston, was drowned off the shore of Carpenter's Island while fishing.

OF A HEART.

Dear heart—dear heart! the sweetest heart that ever
Gave one quick throb for me!
I do pray God that your kind steps may never

In paths of darkness be!
But if they were—O, dearest eyes of blue!
I would walk there through all my life for you!

Dear heart—dear heart! the gentlest heart—that, beating,
Felt for my heart one day!
I trust that there shall be a tender meeting

For our hearts, far away!
But if there should not—O, my love, my dear!
Since you were happy, I the grief would bear!

—[FRANK L. STANTON, in Atlanta Constitution.]

AN EPISODE OF ARIZONA.

"That isn't a bad reward!"
"No. If a fellow could catch him he would make pretty good wages. Let's see." And the second speaker began to read the postal card that the postmaster at Hard Scrabble had just tacked to the door of the store, that constituted the "office" so that everyone might read:

TAKE HIM IN!

Five hundred dollars reward will be paid for the arrest and delivery of Rube White to the Sheriff of Yavapai County. He is about 25 years old, 6 feet tall and slim, with light complexion and has a big scar on the right side of his face. He is wanted for robbery and other crimes. If killed in resisting arrest, the reward will be paid on satisfactory proof of his identity. When last heard from he was making for the Tonto Basin country.

By the time the reader had finished a crowd of a half dozen or more men surrounded him.

"Now, if that feller is headed for the Tonto Basin country it wouldn't be much of a trick to take him in," said the first speaker, reflectively, as if debating with himself the advisability of making the attempt.

"If you hear me, he ain't going to be taken in, and the feller that tries it is going to have his hands full. They have been after him for two or three years and ain't got him yet. They say he is right on the spot," remarked another of the crowd.

"Well, a feller ought to know him as soon as he sees him from that description," hazarded the first speaker. "If he got up close enough to see the scar; and then all he'd have to do would be to turn loose at him if he didn't throw up his hands when you told him. Besides, nobody but him would try to cross over the mountains into the basin with the snow on the ground. Blamed if I don't think I'll go after him."

"Well, somebody ought to round him up," asserted someone in the crowd; "he's been foolin' 'roun hyar long enough, jes' havin' his own way, sorter as if the country belonged to him. Blamed if I wouldn't go with you, Hi, if I didn't have to take this grub over to the boys in camp."

"Well, if any of you want to go, all right. I'm going," replied the man addressed as Hi.

It was not the first time that Hi Lansing had been on such expeditions. He was one of those men for whom danger seems to have a fascination. At his remark Frank Crandall, a young fellow who had been standing quietly by, volunteered to accompany him. The crowd turned toward him with more interest than they had thus far evinced during the entire proceedings. It was but a few months since he had come among them, fresh from the east, to take charge of one of the mines which had been closed down by the winter's storms. For weeks he had been cooped up in the isolated settlement, and he longed for something to break its monotony.

"Well, get your horse and gun and come," replied Hi, and in an instant the two men had left the room to fetch and equip themselves for the chase, while the loungers gathered about the stove to discuss the probabilities of their success. In a few minutes the men rode past the door, each armed with a rifle and a six-shooter, and the crowd, stepping out, bade them good-by, with the oft-repeated warning: "Be keerful, and don't let him get the drop on ye."

The crust of the unbroken snow cracked crisply under foot as the two men rode on, fast leaving the little settlement in their rear. For some time neither spoke, but at last the silence was broken by Lansing asking his younger companion: "Did you ever try this kind of thing before?"

"No," replied the young man; "I never have."

"Well, then, you want to be keerful. If you don't lose your head you're all right. The only danger is that we may run on him before we know it."

"And if we do, what then?" asked the young man.

"Well, he will probably commence shooting, and if he does and you aren't hit the first rattle out of the box, why, you want to git off'n your horse and git behind something and shoot back. If there ain't anything to get behind, keep your horse between you and him, and keep a-shooting. Whatever you do, don't let go of your gun. But what we want to do is to see him first, and then we've got the play on him; and all you have to do is to tell him to throw up."

"And if he don't throw up?" asked Crandall.

"Why, then you let him have it. The reward will be paid just the same."

The apparent indifference with which Lansing spoke of the entire matter, much as if he were discussing the best method of hunting a wild animal, shocked the young man; but he had committed himself too far to withdraw.

They had been riding for several hours in silence through the snow, unbroken by aught save the scattered pines that here and there dotted the mesa. Before them towered the mountains, through whose passes the man whom they were after would have to pass in search for safety in half-settled wilds beyond. As the two men rode along, scanning in each direction the snow-covered mesa, Lansing suddenly wheeled his horse to the right, and when Crandall joined him he pointed to a narrow trail where two horses had passed through the snow.

"That's him. He's driving one horse and leading another, and he hasn't passed by very long, either. See, the snow hasn't had time to drift in," said he.

With the discovery his whole demeanor had changed. A new look came into his eyes and his voice sounded strange. He even grasped his weapons in a manner different to that he had heretofore displayed.

"He's right ahead, and we want to look out," the older man continued as they began to follow the trail.

As they approached the summit of each hill they would stop their horses, and Lansing would dismount and crawl to the top, so that he might look, without being discovered, into the valley beyond, in order that they might not come on the fugitive too suddenly. They had traveled this way for several miles, when, reining in his horse, Lansing pointed to what seemed an old road leading off to the right of the one they were following, and said:

"That's the 'cut-off' into the basin. I thought he would take it, but he probably doesn't know the country. You had better take it and ride on ahead until you strike the road we're on again. Then if you can't find his tracks, you had better ride back to meet me until you do. I will follow the trail up."

The young man tried to expostulate with Lansing for the great risk he was assuming in thus following the trail alone, but his companion was obdurate, and cutting the argument short, by again warning the young man to be on his guard he rode on, following the trail in the snow, while the younger man, finding objection useless, took the "cut-off" road. He had no difficulty in following it, and he wondered why the man they were in pursuit of had not taken advantage of it. The whole pursuit seemed almost like a dream to him. The snow, unbroken save by his horse's footfall, stretched away mile after mile in every direction, with here and there a pine, through whose branches the wind seemed to sob and sigh, making the only noise that broke the stillness of the wintry afternoon. It added to this feeling. Not a thing in sight. He began to depict in his own mind the manner of man they were pursuing. He had almost forgotten his name. After all, what had the man done that he, Frank Crandall, should be seeking his blood? Perhaps, like himself, the man had a mother and sisters to grieve over any misfortune that would overtake him. These and a hundred kindred thoughts passed through his mind.

The sun was fast declining as he passed from the "cut-off" into the main road again. The air was getting chilly with the coming evening, and the snow in the distance took on colors of pink and purple where the rays of the setting sun touched the mountain peaks. He scanned the main road eagerly to see if the man they were in pursuit of had passed, but the snow that covered it was unbroken. Then he rode back on the main road, in the direction from which he had come, to meet his comrade and the fugitive. He had just ascended one of the many rolling hills when, in the distance, he discovered a man riding a horse and driving another. At the sight his heart almost stood still. He dismounted and, leading his horse to one side, concealed him in a clump of young pines. Then he returned to the roadside and waited. The man was riding his horses forward, but they seemed to be weary and made but slow progress. Crandall felt his heart beat faster and faster at the length of time it took the man to reach him. He examined his revolver and rifle, cocking each to see that they were in order. It seemed to relieve the tension of his nerves. After he had done this he knelt down so that he could fire with surer aim and waited. He did not care much now whether the man resisted or not. If the fugitive resisted he would have to stand the consequence of resistance. It was nothing to him.

The setting sun shone full in the man's face, but Crandall forgot to look for the scar that the notice had said was on the right cheek, although he had resolved to do so particularly. When he first discovered the fugitive he scanned the road behind him to discover Lansing, but the nearer the man approached the less Crandall cared whether Lansing came or not. He let the man approach nearer and nearer, so that his aim would be more accurate. He could not afford to throw away the first shot. The face of the man became more and more distinct. He seemed to be oblivious of his surroundings. Crandall felt almost disposed to let him pass, but the thought that everyone would think him a coward if he did so spurred him on, and rising erect he ordered the man to surrender. The horse that the man was driving in front of him, frightened at Crandall's appearance, swerved from the road,

leaving the two men facing each other.

For an instant Crandall looked straight into the other's eyes. Then the man raised his rifle from the pommel of the saddle, and Crandall fired. The horse which the man was riding sprang from the road, and at the same moment its rider's gun was discharged. The smoke from Crandall's own gun blew back into his eyes, and he turned from it to follow the movements of the man at whom he had fired. As he saw the man still erect in his saddle, he felt the feverish haste to fire again come over him that men feel when they have shot and missed, and know that their life may be the forfeit of their failure. He threw another cartridge into the chamber of his rifle and raised it to his shoulder, but before he could fire the man reeled from his saddle and fell, while his frightened horse galloped off through the pines.

Crandall stepped toward him holding his rifle prepared to fire again if necessary. As he did so the man raised his hand and said, simply:

"Don't fire—you've got me."

The snow was already red with blood where he lay. For the first time Crandall looked for the scar that the description said was on the right cheek. For an instant he did not see it, and his heart seemed to stop beating with the fear of having made a mistake, and when, on drawing nearer, he saw that it was there, that only the pallor which had spread over the man's face had made it indistinct, he could have cried out with joy at the feeling of relief that passed over him.

"Are you badly wounded?" he asked.

"I don't know how bad it is. It is here somewhere," the man said, placing his hand on his breast, as if not certain of the exact spot. "It feels numb like," he added. Stooping down, Crandall unbuckled and took off the man's pistol belt and threw it into the snow, where lay his rifle, and then he tore open the man's shirt. As he did so his fingers came in contact with the warm blood, and he involuntarily drew back with a feeling of disgust.

"Did you find it?" asked the man, who was watching him closely and who had observed the movement.

Recalled to himself by the question, Crandall again tore at the shirt, exposing the breast. Where the blood did not cover it it looked like marble. He could not see the wound on account of the blood until he had wiped the latter from the breast and then he found it.

"What do you think of it?" the man asked.

"There it is," replied Crandall. He could not say more. The appealing tone in the man's voice for some hope—some encouragement—made him feel faint and sick.

"What do you think of it?" the man repeated in a querulous voice, and as he did so he coughed until his mouth filled with blood, and he spat it out on the white snow.

Crandall shook his head and walked toward where his horse was tied. He felt that if he watched the wounded man any longer he would faint. Noticing his walking away, the wounded man said:

"For God's sake, don't leave me. Now that you have killed me, stay with me, and don't let me die like a dog."

The voice was one of entreaty, and Crandall returned and seated himself in the snow by the man's side. The sun had gone down and the twilight had come on, bringing with it the chill of night. Crandall covered the wounded man's body with his overcoat and raised his head from the snow. Almost unconsciously he noted that as the patch of red made by the blood grew larger and larger, the face of the wounded man grew whiter and whiter. He never took his eyes from Crandall's face, while his breath came quicker and shorter, as if he breathed with labor. With each breath the blood seemed to bubble from the wound in the breast. One of the man's hands fell from under the coat that covered him. As Crandall raised it from the snow its coldness sent a chill through him. Once he had asked the wounded man if he could do anything for him, but the man had only shaken his head in reply. Crandall felt like reviling himself for what he had done, and wondered why the wounded man did not reproach him. Even when he expressed his sorrow at having shot him the dying man said, gently:

"Don't mind it. It's too late now." The twilight gave way to darkness, and still he sat there. He could not hear the dying man breathe without leaning over his face. He did this but once though, and the dying man had opened his eyes and looked up into his face inquiringly. Crandall would rather have stayed there until morning than to catch that look again.

Suddenly he heard a voice call to him. He started as if he had been fired at, but it was only Lansing. As he answered the call Lansing rode forward, and, seeing the outstretched form on the snow, said:

"By George, you got him?"

"Hush!" replied Crandall, fearful lest the wounded man would hear the exulting tone which grated on his own ears as nothing else had ever before done. But not minding the admonition, Lansing dismounted and, striking a match, held it close to the man's face. It was pale and cold and the half-opened eyes were glazed. They did not even reflect the light made from the match, but from the partly opened mouth a tiny stream of half congealed blood seemed to be still flowing down over the beard.

"That's him, and it's a pretty good day's work we have done by earning that reward," said Lansing coolly as the match went out.

Somehow, though, as Crandall lay

awake through the night within a few yards of the body to keep the wolves from it so that it would be unmarred in the morning, when they would lash it to a horse and take it into the settlements for identification, he wondered why Lansing could sleep so soundly. As for himself, the rigid form covered with only a saddle blanket, lying where the snow was red instead of white, was always before his eyes, even when he closed them.

Sinking of the Delta.

The reported settling at the rate of six inches per century of the region of the Mississippi river delta is a matter which, if confirmed, may well enlist some interest. It is not at all unusual for the surface of the earth in places to thus yield to a slow and sometimes to a rapid subsidence, but it is only along water lines that mark the ocean level that these variations are so noticeable. A large area of inland country might depress several feet, and if the depression were uniform as to hills, valleys, plains, ravines, etc., it would not be noticeable because of no standard of comparison. If the region in the vicinity of New Orleans is sinking at the rate of one and a half inches in twenty-five years, this does not seem much, and yet a time may come in the not very remote future when the waters of the gulf will wash her present floors. So far as the effect is felt, it does not much matter whether this is brought about by the absolute subsidence of the lands or the slow elevation beyond their former level of the waters, as a very slight change in the earth's centre of gravity would suffice for the later. It may be possible that the deposition of such an immense amount of alluvium as the river carries down and deposits on the Gulf floor, displacing a bulk of water of less weight, might gradually dinge down the earth's crust at that point, and it is also possible that the serious "fault" in the rock structure up in the New Madrid region, and which resulted in the "sunk country" during the remarkable earthquake of 1811-12, may extend to the Gulf and be lying in wait for future mischief. Had the present sunken region been populous during the ninety days of trembling and billowy undulation, when the forest trees interlocked, the calamity to human life and property would have been most appalling.—[New York Telegram.]

Bells.

Once in Switzerland I stopped at the little village of Burglen, right on the very spot where William Tell lived, for I am one to believe his story with all my heart, and keep the spirit of it in the world, just as I would keep the spirit of Santa Claus for the children, in spite of all that is said against it. Well, every morning and evening, right by my window, rang the "matin" and "vesper" bells, calling the villagers to their simple service, and they came, many with tools in their hands to leave them at the door, barefooted, to enter and kneel in prayer before going to their daily labor. The bell is called the "Angelus" in that country, and if you once heard it as I have, you would love and cherish all its associations. Let me tell you one little story of the curfew.

In an English village a bride stole forth, Geneva-like, on her wedding day, to hide in the furze, but, becoming frightened, tried to find her way back, and took the wrong path; she was soon lost, and a heavy snow-storm coming with the darkness, the girl became terrified with visions of robbers and danger in every form, when suddenly through the dismal gloom came the sound of the dear old curfew, sweet and low. Guided by it to her home, she fell upon her knees in gratitude. When she died she bequeathed not only a chime of bells to the church of her little village, but money to keep up the custom always of ringing the curfew.

Diseased Teeth.

The belief that unsound teeth belong only to a highly civilized state of life seems to be a prevalent one. But J. H. Mummery informs us in Nature that a very different conclusion was reached by his father, more than twenty years ago, after an inquiry extending over more than a decade. Over 2,000 skulls were examined, including all the available collections in Great Britain. Among 36 skulls of ancient Egyptians, there were 15 with carious teeth; among 76 Anglo-Saxon skulls, 12; among 146 skulls of Romano-Britons, 41; and among 44 miscellaneous skulls of ancient Britons, 9. Several other collections gave like results. Examining skulls of savage races, 27.7 per cent. of Tasmanians were found to have dental caries, 20.45 per cent of native Australians, 24.25 per cent of the natives of East Africa, and 27.96 per cent of the natives of West Africa.

Giant Sunfish.

A sunfish weighing one ton eight hundred weight is very likely to be one of the largest, if not actually the largest, in existence of that species. This is the weight of a sunfish which was caught by three boatmen in the service of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, and reported in advices to hand by the last mail. The monster measured eleven feet around its body. The men were engaged working at the pier at Williamstown at the time of the capture, and it caused them no little exertion to land their unique prize.—[Westminster Gazette.]

You can get sixty pounds of wheat for forty cents in Kansas.

BOYS, CAN YOU SWIM?

RULES FOR SAVING THE LIVES OF THE DROWNING.

It's Dangerous for Both Victim and Rescuer Unless the Latter Understands His Business.

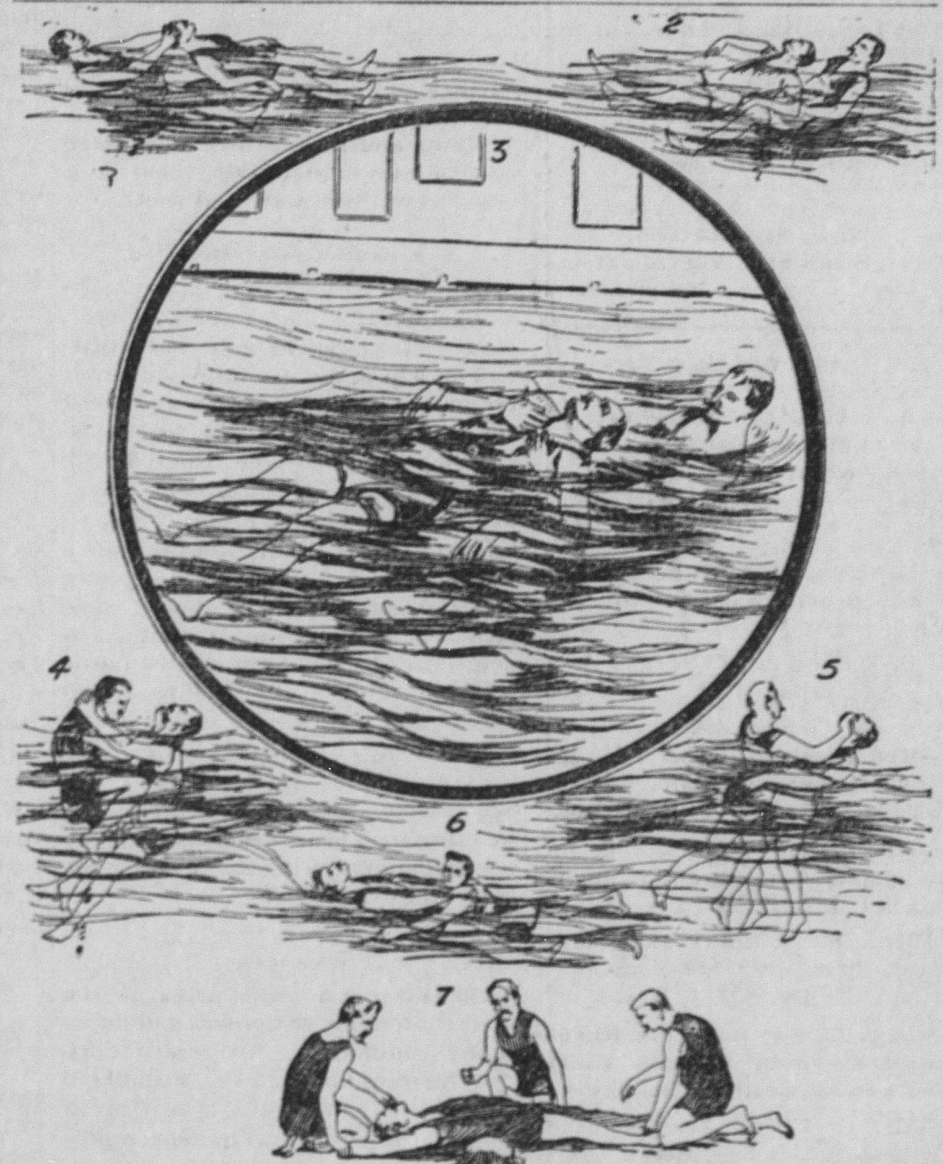
Every boy who swims—and every boy who does not swim should be taught before it is too late—ought to know how to help his fellows should they need help while in the water. Even the best swimmers sometimes give out while in the water, or are attacked with cramp and have to be helped to shore. It does not require an expert swimmer to save a drowning person if the rescuer only understands the right way to go about his task. If a drowning person is not properly handled he is very likely to clutch at his rescuer, and many a brave swimmer has been drowned in trying to save some unfortunate comrade in danger, only through the latter's losing his head and dragging him down.

There is a school in England where the most approved methods of rescuing persons in danger while in the water are taught, and this life-saving society, as it is called, is probably

place the hand on the opposite shoulder, and with the forearm throw his head back as before until you are released.

All of these instructions are only to get free so that one may secure the position described first. The rescuer should turn over on his back and secure the hold described under the drowning man's arms and then swim ashore with him. Once ashore, the methods of resuscitation differ with the facilities at hand. Of course, if a doctor can be secured that is the best course, but this is frequently impossible.

A man who has been under water long enough for his lungs to fill is in great danger, and the first thing to be done is to restore his breathing. This must be done at once or he will die. If no doctor is at hand, there is an excellent way of starting the suspended respiration. First the sufferer should be rolled over a barrel or some round object so as to force out of his lungs the water that he has drawn in in his effort to breathe under water. Then force open the mouth and scrape out the froth that has gathered there. As soon as this is done and it is seen that most of the water is out of his lungs, the rescued man should be turned on his back. Then the



SAVING LIFE IN THE WATER.

1. Rescue Practice. First Method—The catch for one who may be quiet when rescued.
2. Rescue Practice. Second Method—A firm grip when the person being rescued is struggling.
3. Rescue Practice. Third Method—A sure grip when the drowning subject is struggling violently.
4. Release Drill—To release oneself when clutched round the neck.
5. Release Drill—To release oneself when clutched round the body.
6. Rescue Practice. Fourth Method—Used in carrying a disabled or tired swimmer.
7. Resuscitation Drill—The "Sylvester" Method of producing artificial respiration.

responsible for the lives of more than one man who has been saved by some pupil of their methods. There is a regular drill, which is gone through in the big tank, and this consists of pulling their fellows out of the water and of working over them after they have reached a place of safety, in order to bring them back to consciousness.

In the first place, the proper way to rescue a drowning person who is quiet and does not struggle when he is reached, is to put the arm under his armpits and then swim on the back toward the shore with him. This is one of the easiest methods of swimming and requires little exertion. All of the progression is made with the feet, and one can easily keep an unfortunate comrade's head above water with the hands under his arms. But this is only the easiest method of life saving. More frequently a drowning person will struggle in the water, and very often clutch at his rescuer. If the life-saver can get behind him without being grabbed, he should turn over on his back and firmly grip the drowning man by the arms, just above the elbows. This can frequently be managed, and when a firm hold is secured the struggling man cannot interfere with the swimmer.

But even this is sometimes impossible, and a drowning person will occasionally grab wildly at his rescuer before he can be properly secured. If the latter be caught either around the neck or the body, the best way to release himself is by forcing the other's head back until he lets go of his grip. If both of the arms are free, put the left arm around the drowning man's waist, and, with the other hand under his chin, force his head back until he releases you. A man cannot breathe if his head is thrown far back, and he will soon relax his muscles if you shut off his breath. With only one arm free,

work of creating artificial breathing is necessary.

Press on his stomach just below the ribs until you force it a-way in and then relax gradually. Continue this for some time, imitating the motion of kneading dough. The legs and arms should also be worked up and down at the same time. When the stomach is pressed down, draw the limbs and arms together over the body, and as the pressure is lessened, straighten them out gradually, and, as far as possible, carrying the arms away above the head. This method frequently restores the breathing to a half-drowned person, and thus brings him back to consciousness. The strongest stimulant at hand should also be given to the sufferer in liberal quantities, but not at first. Whisky, brandy and similar stimulants accelerate the action of the heart, and will soon increase the power of its first feeble efforts.

These instructions are, of course, applicable to girls as well as boys, both as to rescuer and rescued. A slight knowledge of these rudiments of the first aid to the drowning has saved many lives, and no American lad can afford to live around the water without being familiar with them. There is hardly a better evidence of bravery than for a boy to jump in and save his comrade when he is in danger in the water, but it is utterly foolhardy for even the strongest swimmer to do so without some knowledge of how to handle a drowning person in the excitement of the moment. Such sad accidents as the drowning of young Brockaw, the Princeton student, who jumped in to save a drowning servant at Elberon, N. J., a few years ago, would be much fewer if this knowledge were more generally spread among American youths. All should study the instructions carefully and be ready for any emergency, for one never knows when he will be called upon.

Bees in a Chimney.

"A peculiar circumstance was noted in our town last Saturday," said D. S. Ely, of Henrietta, to-day. "A swarm of bees alighted upon the blinds of a window in Charles Diver's house and afterwards when one of the ladies of the house went into the parlor she found it in the possession of the bees. A few minutes later the bees went through the open fire-place into the chimney, where they have located for the summer."

Mr. Diver is making contracts for the sale of the honey which he expects to scrape from the chimney before he starts the big log fire in the parlor next winter.—[Rochester Post-Express.]

The Penurious Philanthropist (handing a nickel to small boy who has been holding his horse for about an hour)—There, my lad, there's something for you.

The Cynical Small Boy—Kin I keep the change, mister?—[Chicago Record.]

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. AUG. 2.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Leader in Dry Goods.
Leader in Notions.
Leader in Novelties.
Leader in Shoes.
Leader in Everything.

Our Specialties....

Botany Dress Goods Department.
Vantine Department.
Oak Cemical Department.
Butterick Pattern and Publication Department.
"New Idea" Pattern Department.
Housekeeper's Department.
Whiting Stationary Department.
Hall's Legal Blank Department.
Rogers' Silverware Department.

They say, "The Racket" is up to date. What do U say?

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, JR.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PERSONAL

—J. A. Aikens, of Bellefonte, was in town on Monday.

—Mrs. Wash. Stover, of Millheim, is visiting at George Emericks, east of town.

—M. C. Gephart, Millheim's hustling business man, was seen in town Tuesday.

—O. T. Corman, of Gregg, gave us a call; he advertises the loss of a gold watch.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Barber, of Milton, is visiting among relatives in this vicinity.

—Miss Blanche Heckman, of Mifflinburg, spent last Thursday among friends in Centre Hall.

—Mrs. Simon Moyer and daughter, formerly residing here, are on a visit to the family of D. J. Meyer.

—D. C. Lingle, one of the REPORTER's patrons from Georges Valley, favored us with a call on Tuesday.

—Mrs. Dr. George Arney returned to her home at Altoona, after a several weeks' visit among relatives in this place.

—Mr. H. E. Royer, of near Centre Hill, favored the REPORTER with a call Tuesday morning while in town on business.

—Mr. Fayette Moore, a good reliable citizen of near Centre Hill, came out to Centre Hall yesterday, and gave the REPORTER a call.

—Jacob Smith, the merchant, and William Colyer, both of the new town Colyer, were prominent visitors in Centre Hall Tuesday.

—Mrs. William Marshall and Miss Ida Klinger, both of Bellefonte, have been the guests of Simon Harper's family for several days past.

—Jacob Neese, the well-known citizen of Farmers Mills, on Tuesday made his usual annual visit to the REPORTER office, while in town transacting business.

—Landlord D. L. Bartges and son Thomas took advantage of the Sea Shore Extension, and went to Atlantic City on Wednesday morning. They will remain several days.

—Mr. John F. Breen, of Spring Mills, was a visitor in Centre Hall on Tuesday, and made the REPORTER an office visit. He is an agreeable gentleman, such as one delights in meeting.

—Mr. Jacob Wagner, of Tusseyville, accompanied by his two bright young sons, Samuel and Clayton, were in town yesterday and favored the REPORTER office with a call. It was the boys' first inspection of the art.

—C. J. Finkle and A. N. Finkle, two of Gregg township's rising citizens, favored the REPORTER with a call, last Saturday, and had their labels go out ahead. They report hay and wheat crops good, and not much sickness in this vicinity.

—Rev. Robert B. Wolf left yesterday morning for Eureka, Kansas. He goes to accept his first pastorate since his graduation from the theological seminary. Robert has ability and he goes to his new field of labor with the best wishes of success from all.

—George Orady, of Huntingdon, who is one of the most prominent attorneys in the state, and a strong factor in Republican politics, was in Centre Hall last Thursday. He accompanied his mother, Mrs. Martha Orady, of Duran, Wis., who is visiting in the vicinity among friends.

—Miss Mary Wagner left on last evening's passenger train for Manhattan, Ill. Miss Wagner had been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wagner, near Tusseyville, and others three months. She returned home at Manhattan.

LARGE FUNERAL.

Items of Interest Pertaining to the Herring Funeral.

The funeral of Samuel J. Herring, on Thursday morning last was one of the largest held in that vicinity, showing the esteem in which the departed was held among his acquaintances. His age was 65 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The deceased was born in the house in which he died. His grandfather purchased the tract that now comprises the farm in 1797, and the brick homestead was erected seventy-four years ago.

Mr. Herring was the father of six children, three of whom a son and two daughters, have died. Those still living are Horace B., M. Jennie, wife of A. J. Shook, and Susan C., wife of John F. Hosterman.

Three years more and the Herring family could have celebrated the centennial of their homestead, which has thus far remained in the family coming down from father to son, and grandson, and may likely fall under the management of the great-grandson Horace B.

Among the papers in the possession of the family, is the original deed signed by John Penn, conveying the tract to new owners. This certainly is a relic that is worth preserving and which is worth seeing. The Penns, William and John, owned a large body of land in our valley, some of it close to our town, west and south.

And the Bridegroom Came Not.

Mr. Calvin Temple, of near Bellefonte, and Miss Mattie Minnemeyer, of Milesburg, were to have been married on Thursday evening last, and invited guests and minister were present for the ceremony. All looked favorable for an enjoyable time during the evening, but bridegroom disappointed the bride and all by not putting in his appearance, and the guests went home, for without the young man the wedding could hardly take place. Search was made for him, but he couldn't be found anywhere, and it was supposed he had left for parts unknown and a sorrowing bride. However in a day or so he turned up, having gone to Pittsburg in search of a job, and on Sunday the postponed wedding took place, and Temple had redeemed himself in the eye of his bride and her friends.

What He Is.

The editor of a local paper is the most thoroughly criticised individual of any community. To escape criticism he would have to be a member of all churches and of none; a worker in all political parties and in none; a prohibitionist and a drunkard at the same time; a married man and a single man all in one; a philanthropist and a miser at once; a saint and a sinner; a genius and a fool, a hypocrite, a backbiter, a liar, a rascal and the opposite of each. We don't fill the bill, and the fellow who would try to has our sympathy.

Picnic Postponed.

Grand Master Bathurst, of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, requests us to announce that the picnic of the order which was to have been held at Centre Hall, Friday, August 10th, has been postponed, and will be held sometime in September, due notice of which will be given. The order is making an effort to organize a camp in this place, and some members have already been obtained.

Large Capacity.

Roasting ears are on deck now, and the lover of corn can begin to feast to his fill. Some pride themselves on being able to stow away anywhere from twelve to fifteen ears at one sitting. We knew of a fellow who had stomach capacity for sixteen good sized ears, years ago, and he is still living. May he get his fill for many years yet.

A Picnic Party.

A Lemont picnic party of about a dozen buggies was in town Saturday, headed for the cave, and had a band with them. They had a pleasant time notwithstanding the day was almost too hot for a feller to sit close to his girl, but who ever cared for heat or cold in that part of the battle of life?

Will Extend a Call.

The members of the Centre Hall Lutheran charge have agreed to extend a call to Rev. Rearick, of Rebersburg. We are informed that Rev. Rearick will not leave his present charge.

A Scorch.

Last week was another scorch, and with barely any rain until Sunday afternoon, when there was a moderate thunder shower, which also cooled the atmosphere some.

Streams Low.

Streams have been quite low for want of rain. Though there has been no suffering yet among farmers for want of water.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the most experienced cutter in these parts and at his establishment you can be suited in a manner befitting a prince, and at a reasonable price.

TRIAL LIST.

Cases to be Tried at the Next August Term of Court.

The following cases have been set down for trial at the August term of court, commencing on Monday, Aug. 27, first week:

S. R. Pringle vs. Overseers of Poor of Taylor township.

A. Walter vs. W. K. Alexander.

Wm. C. Heinle vs. John Swartz et al.

A. Baum, agt., vs. E. J. Swavely.

E. S. Dorworth use of, vs. Jas. McMullen.

S. R. Pringle vs. Vinton Beckwith.

Barney Meddeman vs. J. T. Lucas & Son.

John Nestlerode vs. Wm. James.

Wm. Hess vs. John Nolan.

G. W. Campbell vs. Hanna Grove's adm'r.

Joel Tressler vs. Chas. S. Beck.

Square With Her Now.

Twenty years ago in Sunbury a young man named Terrell fell in love with a pretty blue eyed girl and they engaged to be married. The day was set but when it arrived the pretty girl, without notice, jilted her affianced and married a man named Lockhart. Afterwards they moved to Scranton, where Lockhart died. A few weeks ago Terrell, who had never married, met his ex-sweetheart, now a widow. He renewed his protestations of affection and the day for the marriage was set again and the widow went to great expense preparing for the event. Last Monday was the day selected. Terrell bought his license and went to his room to make his bridal toilet. He has not been seen since, and the widow is now looking for him. It is concluded he was playing for even.

A New Paper.

Rumor has it a new paper is to be started at Howard to be called the *Hornet*. A hornet is a bird full of fight always, and has its business office in the tail end of its corporation. The editorials of the *Hornet*, we guess, will be full of pizen every time; it is dangerous to even point a finger at a hornet's nest thirty feet away; if you do, the sentinel on guard is sure to make a B line for you and puncture your phiz, and give you more of the swell head than you may wish, for your impudence. We are thankful a mountain is between us and the new *Hornet's* nest.

Gone Crazy.

At the August term of court, 1893, Wm. H. Young was convicted of larceny, in taking money from an Italian in Lyons' store and concealed it in his mouth. He was sentenced to a year and nine months in the Western penitentiary. Since his confinement in that institution he has become crazy and will be removed to the Danville Insane Asylum. Young is said to be a former resident of Union township, this county.

Bargains in Millinery.

In order to sell out all summer goods and make room for fall styles will reduce all untrimmed hats to 25 cents. These are nice fresh goods, all this season's styles and all colors. Next lot is children's trimmed straw sailors at 15 cents; all colors. Children's mull hats 25 cents. A nice lot of children's plain and fancy caps reduced in price; to be sold cheap. Come and see these bargains, you will find something among them to suit you. Mrs. C. M. Boob.

Visited by a Heavy Storm.

Last Thursday afternoon sections of Clinton county were visited by a heavy thunder storm. The downpour of rain was terrific for a time. The storm was accompanied by hail, which fell for longer time than had ever been known here. Growing vegetation, especially tobacco, was either damaged or ruined.

Will be Given a Call.

The joint council of the Centre Hall Hall Lutheran church, met here on Tuesday, to invite a pastor to supply the vacancy which has existed for a year. The charges were unanimous in extending a call to Rev. Rearick, of the Brush Valley charge.

Died at Bellefonte.

William Brown, a resident of Bellefonte, died on Thursday evening after a lingering illness. He was in his 50th year and leaves a wife and nine children.

Badly Injured.

James McSuley, of Bellefonte, was run over and knocked down by a heavy drag and was so badly crushed about the breast that he is not expected to recover.

Large Amount of Hay.

Perry Breen, on the Huston farm, two miles east of here, put up 200 four-horse loads of hay this season. Perry's stock won't starve, and he is a good farmer.

—The popular Russet shoe will be in greater favor than ever this year. We have them in all styles, shapes, and shades, at prices to correspond.—Mingle's, Bellefonte.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

A LESSON ON BICYCLES.

Evidently Some Rascal Had Been Stuffing the Old Gentleman.

"Wall, I'll be dinged if you hain't got one on 'em, too!" remarked an old gentleman from the Western part of the county, as he stepped into a Lock Haven man's office Saturday and caught sight of the proprietor's bicycle, says the Lock Haven *Republican*. "Say," continued the old gentleman, as he curiously eyed the 'cycle, "is that one o' them d'nd masheens that run themselves, er d'you have to pump 'er along yourself?"

"Have to pump 'er myself," replied the owner, whereupon the caller continued:

"Wall, ef I was gittin' one o' them things I reckon I'd want one o' the kind that you pump full o' wind an' it runs itself. I met a young feller out east of town ridin' on one and he showed me how it worked. His was a wind masheen, an' it had about run down, so he showed me all about it. It had big rubber pipes around the wheels, an' when them pipes were pumped full of wind all he had to do was to jest put his feet in the stirrups to stiddy her, an' away she went, good for 20 miles. Fifteen dollars he said his masheen cost, an' I tell you it was a nice one!"

More Money in It.

There are farmers in this county who have harvested from 150 to 200 loads of hay. This hay, when baled will bring from twelve to fourteen dollars on cars. Most of the surplus hay will be baled and shipped. Farmers are beginning to find that raising hay is far more profitable than wheat, and the number of acres put out in wheat will shrink with each year, on account of its no more being a profitable crop, nor any prospect of becoming so in the future. Wheat at high prices, is a thing of the past, and farmers will turn their attention to hay or something else.

A Community of Debtors.

Blair county is largely a community of debtors. The thirty-two building and loan associations in Altoona, four in Tyrone, one in Bellwood, one in Duncansville and one in Hollidaysburg are roughly estimated to control loans aggregating \$15,000,000. The Pennsylvania Trust company, of Reading, has loaned an even million dollars in Altoona and Tyrone. The United Security Life Insurance and Trust company, a Philadelphia concern, has loans for \$750,000 scattered through the county.

Death from a Snake Bite.

The Shaffer's Valley correspondent of the New Bloomfield *Advocate* tells how, while out playing, a two-year-old child of Jesse Kiner, of Shaffer Valley, was bitten three times by a snake. The little one was alone when bitten and went into the house sobbing, but unable to make known what was the matter. Soon after swelling began and the cause was determined. The child lingered in agony for about thirty-six hours when death came to its relief.

A Reduction.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will build this year at its shops in Altoona 100 locomotives. This is quite a reduction as compared with the previous years, when the number was from 230 to 340. While the number of locomotives to be constructed is less than at other times, owing to the financial stringency, the standing of the rolling equipment is maintained.

Lightning Destroys a Church.

During a heavy thunder storm on Saturday evening last lightning struck the Evangelical church, at Pine, eight miles below Lock Haven, destroying it. Two barns at Flemington, near there were struck, killing two horses and destroying both buildings.

Will Build.

Clem Luse will soon begin work erecting a new house on his lot at the station. The foundation has been completed and lumber is on hand to start on the dwelling. It will be a frame and quite an addition to that end of town.

Not Plenty.

The crop of huckleberries does not seem to be a very abundant one from all accounts, neither have any been offered for sale in Centre Hall. Our mountains furnish a vast quantity of the fruit, but the fires which raged killed off the stalks, and a short crop is the result.

Frosty Weather.

It's warm and dry, and for rain we sigh. Potatoes and corn look weary and worn, for want of rain, to revive 'em again. Low are the streams, and all signs it seems, bring us no wet, to humor the farmer, you bet.

Music in Schools.

There is a movement at Harrisburg to secure a state law which will require vocal music to be taught in all public schools.

—New spring clothing just opened at Lewin's, Bellefonte. A dollar does double duty at this establishment.

FOSTER'S WEATHER.

The Weather Prophet Gives His Views for August.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from July 29 to Aug. 2, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about Aug. 3, cross the western mountain by close of 4th, the great central valley from 5th, to 7th, and the eastern states about the 8th. This disturbance will be at its greatest force west of Mississippi about the 4th, and 5th. Rainfall will be deficient except in a few limited localities. This will also be an earthquake period. It will be noted that the great earthquakes at Constantinople, July 9 to 13, occurred very near the predicted date. From July 31 to Aug. 6 will probably bring as great earthquakes as did the July disturbance. The warm wave will cross the western mountains about Aug. 3 the great central valleys about the 5th, and the eastern states about the 7th. The cool wave will cross the western mountains about 6th, the great central valleys about the 8th, and the eastern states about the 10. August will bring spots of drought in many places and corn and cotton will be injured to some extent. The drought will not be general, but, taking the whole of the United States and Canada, the month will average warmer and dryer than usual.

STRANGE DEATH.

Found Unconscious in a Graveyard, His Demise Speedily Follows.

A sad and mysterious death occurred at Centreville, Snyder county, recently.

Aaron Moyer, a prosperous farmer of Centreville, missed his son, Clinton, sixteen years of age, at breakfast time the other morning. The father and brother of the boy started in pursuit in different directions. It seems that the boy left home the evening previous, having first eaten two plates of ice cream. He was seen in company with two of his companions and was found unconscious in a graveyard in the afternoon of the day of his disappearance. That night he died. Before he died, however, he rallied sufficiently to say that he had drunk liquor, and said that he would tell the rest the next day, but expired immediately thereafter.

The cause of death has not yet been satisfactorily explained. A black mark appears on the side of the boy's head.

Lower End Items.

A stove mill of Mr. Fredericks, at Phillips creek, in the Millheim Narrows, was burned last week, supposed to have been set on fire.

An M. E. church festival will be held near Kreamerville, in Miles, on Aug. 11.

W. S. Hess, of Fiedler, fell from a wagon, breaking an arm.

Samuel Kreamer, of Illinois, formerly of Haines township, is in on a visit to his old home.

Announced Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Meyer have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Mary Susanna, to J. Whitney McCormick, of Charleston, South Carolina, on Thursday evening next, August 9th, at eight o'clock. A large number of invitations have been issued.

Electric Railway.

On Monday work was begun on an electric railway to connect Phillipsburg, Osceola and Houtzdale. Those Phillipsburgers always keep up with the times. It had the first electric light, and now it gets the first electric road in the county. When you meet fellows from Phillipsburg, you always strike a good set.

Has Made Its Appearance.

The *Evening Journal*, J. A. Fiedler's new Williamsport daily, is upon our table. It is spry and shows ability in its get-up. As we said two weeks ago, success to Mr. Fiedler, wherever he plants himself—he has the experience and ability to get out an acceptable paper.

Play on Saturday.

The Centre Hall ball team will play the return game with the Pine Grove Mills team at that place next Saturday afternoon. It is about a fourteen mile drive and the team with a few admirers will make the trip. The boys expect to bring back a ball.

Service on Sunday.

Rev. James C. Boal, of Port Carbon, Pa., will fill the pulpit of the Presbyterian church at this place, next Sunday morning, at 10.30 o'clock. The Rev. has a vacation and will spend part of it among his friends in this section.

Feeding it to the Hogs.

Indiana farmers for the first time in the history of the state are feeding their wheat to the hogs and selling their corn. Wheat selling at 43 cents and corn at 47 cents, a bushel is the cause of this revolution.

Died on Tuesday.

Mrs. Agnes Wilson, widow of Joseph Wilson, died at her home in Bellefonte on Tuesday, aged seventy-five years.

SHORT AND TO THE POINT.

Items of Local Interest for Some Hasty Readers.

Fall plowing now engages the farmers.

Streams are low, but fortunately there is no scarcity of water to cause suffering.

Colyer is now erecting a porch in front of his new double dwelling at the station.

Patrons who responded lately to our call for dues, have our thanks. Won't you do likewise?

Picnic is all the rage with our young folks, and they are enjoying themselves, no doubt. "Go it, while you're young."

Butter has gone up to 16 cents, and may do better yet.

Wheat has weakened in price; corn, oats and hay will make up for it, partly.

Union County Deaths.

In Limestone township, on July 23, Ellen Mary, wife of James Simonton, aged about 40 years.

In Lewisburg, on July 22, Charles Edward Dull, aged 33 years, 9 months and 13 days.

In Lewis twp., on July 24, Andrew Miller, aged 79 years, 6 months and 23 days.

At Alhira, on July 16, B. F. Leiser, aged 49 years.

In Buffalo twp., on July 18, Miss Mary Vonedla, aged about 40 years.

In East Buffalo twp., on July 15, Henry Smith, in his 95th year.

At Winfield, on July 19, Christian Burns, aged 75 years, 5 months and 5 days.

In Limestone twp., on June 30, Miss Eve Valentine, aged 62 years, 8 mos., and 26 days.

In Mifflinburg on July 20, Carrie M. Royer Shell, wife of Jos. W. Shell, aged 21 years and 11 days.

Using Gongs.

The bicycle riders of Providence, R. I., are having lots of fun in connection with observing the requirements of the law, to have bells on the wheels. The wheelmen are now using large gongs and other unpleasant noise making devices and keep them going while on the streets. The city fathers are now debating which is the greatest evil, bicycles without bells or wheels with these ingenious contraptions.

Watch Lost—\$5 Reward.

The undersigned on Monday morning lost a gold watch, with double chain and charm to it. Lost between Spring Mills station and C. A. Krape's store. The finder will receive \$5 reward for its return, or \$5 reward will be given to any one giving information that will secure the recovery of the watch. O. T. CORMON.
aug2-2t Spring Mills.

—Everything in the shoe line can be had at Mingles, Bellefonte. Large stock, and all panic prices, too.

—A postal card to the Registrar, will bring the 120 page year book, showing the five departments—College, Academy, Ladies' Institute, Music School and Art Department, and cuts of the ten buildings of Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, Pa. Next year begins September 13, 1894.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	52
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats new	25
Barley	45
Black wheat	25

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Shoulders	12
Bacon	14
Tallow	4
Potatoes	35
Sides	8

Did We Hit the Mark?

A Few Minutes will Tell.

An investigation will convince you that we have hit the mark for your interest.